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AREA JOURNALISTS DENOUNCE ARRESTS OF CHILEANS

PY012104 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0204 GMT 31 May 87

[Text] Lima, 30 May (EFE) -- The Latin American Press Workers Federation (FELATRAP) [Federacion Latinoamericana de Trabajadores de la Prensa] today denounced the arrest of three journalists by the Chilean military regime. One of the journalists was arrested yesterday as he returned to his country from a professional meeting in the Peruvian capital.

FELATRAP and professional organizations from Argentina, Peru, and Venezuela have sent messages to Chilean Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia and Chilean Defense Minister Vice Admiral Patricio Carvajal requesting freedom and personal guarantees for the arrested journalists and "the immediate cessation of persecution" of journalists in Chile. They also asked the government of General Augusto Pinochet to stop all trials of journalists by military courts.

Tito Palacios, director of the magazine FORTIN MAPOCHO, was arrested yesterday as he returned to Santiago from the second Andean Press Workers Seminar in Lima. The gathering was attended by some 40 journalists from Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela.

The communique released in the Peruvian capital also mentions "the escalation in the persecution of Chilean journalists," which now affects Tito Palacios, Felipe Pozzos of FORTIN MAPOCHO, and ANALISIS magazine director Juan Pablo Cardenas, who has been condemned to 1 1/2 years of imprisonment.

In their communique, the Andean journalists denounced "the Chilean military dictatorship, which has muzzled freedom of expression in that country by persecuting, arresting, and exiling press workers" as well as the dictatorships failure to clarify the "brutal assassination" of journalist Jose Carrasco in 1986.

BORGE SPEAKS ON ARIAS PLAN AT COPPPAL MEETING

PA281621 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 May 87

[Text] Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge Martinez spoke yesterday at the COPPPAL [Permanent Conference of Latin American Political Parties] meeting. Edgar Barberena, an ANN correspondent, reports that Commander Borge discussed the Costa Rican president's peace plan.

[Begin Barberena recording] Commander Borge said in Colombia that a solution to the Central American crisis based on Costa Rican President Oscar Arias' plan is possible, but only with the Contadora Group's participation. Borge made the statements at the inauguration of the COPPPAL meeting. He said the Contadora Group's effort has prevented a generalized war in Central America and the Reagan administration has no other option but to facilitate a negotiated solution to hasten a direct military intervention in the region.

The Central American crisis and the Contadora Group's effort is one of the topics being discussed in Bogota by the participants at the COPPPAL meeting. In his inaugural speech, Ernesto Samper Pizano, president of Colombia's Liberal Party, referred to Central American economic cooperation agreements, thus avoiding a war in the region.

Other Latin American political leaders, among them COPPALL Vice President Alejandro Sobarzo, A Mexican senator, rejected the arguments of sectors allied with the Reagan administration that said the Central American situation should be considered an East-West conflict.

The Central American issue necessarily includes the Salvadoran conflict, and FDR President Guillermo Ungo announced in Bogota that his organization has made a political proposal to Napoleon Duarte's Christian Democratic government. The FDR proposal includes a gradual reduction in the intensity of the Salvadoran war until a negotiated solution is achieved, ending the conflict that has caused approximately 70,000 deaths in 7 years.

Rodrigo Borja, Ecuadoran democratic left presidential candidate, called for greater support for the Contadora Group in its effort to find a negotiated, political solution in Central America, which would calm the entire continent. [end recording]

Results of Meeting Reported

PA280446 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 28 May 87

[Text] Bogota -- The Permanent Conference of Latin American Political Parties (COPPPAL) emphasized Costa Rican President Oscar Arias' Central America peace plan but stipulated that it must be included within the framework of the Contadora Group. The Declaration of Bogota, issued today at the end of 2 days' discussions by leaders of about 20 center and leftist parties, unanimously supported the efforts of the Contadora Group countries: Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, and Mexico.

COPPPAL asked the Central American governments to make their oncoming summit meeting, to be held in Guatemala, a forum where the political will of all the area countries could be expressed in favor of a peaceful solution to all conflicts. At the same time, they are urged to keep in mind each country's idiosyncracies and legitimate interests. COPPPAL expressed total support for the Contadora Group and Support Group -- made up of Peru, Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay -- for the [words indistinct] of its objectives in Central America. In conclusion, the Bogota declaration urges the U.S. Congress to cease aid to the Nicaraguan contras and support the peace efforts. COPPPAL also requested the U.S. Congress to support talks in El Salvador that will allow a negotiated solution of the conflict. Another paragraph of the declaration recognizes the need for Central American disarmament and, specifically, a cessation of foreign support of irregular forces. The need to freeze arms purchases, stopping international maneuvers in the Central American isthmus, withdrawing foreign military advisers, and eliminating foreign military installations are emphasized.

Concerning these points, the Contadora and Support Group efforts are emphasized, specifically quoting the message they issued in [words indistinct] Venezuela, in January 1986. COPPPAL said it was very important the EEC meet regularly with the Central American countries, Contadora and Support Groups, and promote definite short and medium term cooperation agreements. The political leaders meeting in Bogota feel those two groups have expressed the Latin American perspective of a peaceful solution to the Central American conflicts and for this reason they have earned the gratitude of the international community. The declaration reiterates that the isthmian conflict is not to be included within the East-West confrontation, as opposed to the affirmations of those interested in its continuation.

FOREIGN DEBT DECLARATION OF WORKERS CONFERENCE

PY282245 Montevideo LA HORA in Spanish 22 May 87 p 23

[Report by special correspondent Daniel Vidal on the "Declaration of Campinas" issued by Latin American and Caribbean Workers Conference meeting in Campinas, Brazil, on 21 May]

[Text] The Latin American and Caribbean Workers Conference on the foreign debt yesterday issued the "Declaration of Campinas" in which it unanimously approved the position against the payment of the foreign debt and the search for a political solution to the issue "so as to ensure sovereignty and democracy with social and economic justice." This approval was endorsed by acclamation. The conference also expressed its support for a new international economic order and Latin American integration.

The document states that the Latin American foreign debt, which currently totals $382 billion, "was mostly contracted by military regimes and civilian governments that were ruling without the consent of the people."

The document adds that "the foreign debt is the most obvious example of current imperialist exploitation. It demonstrates illegal and international usury because the contracting conditions, especially the interest rate, is fixed and modified unilaterally by international banks and governments."

The document says that "the colonialist policy of the IMF, which uses the debt as a weapon, has become a means of social disruption and sabotage to the struggle by our peoples for freedom and democracy with social justice. This policy has been used to carry out economic, military and terrorist attacks (including even military intervention) against the peoples' right to self-determination. In many countries the implementation of this policy makes possible violations of human rights and labor freedom."

The declaration adds that "the struggle against the scourge of the foreign debt is closely linked to the struggle against unequal commercial and economic relations, against domination by the large monopolies and multinational banks (subsidies, dumping, etc). It is in favor of a new international economic order to overcome the present conditions of domination and exploitation. This struggle should create conditions appropriate for the realization of a deeply felt desire of our peoples, that is Latin American integration."

The document also says the labor movement "plays an important role in the resistance (to the debt), and it should contribute with all its strength to obtain and consolidate its unity as well as to find mechanisms for cooperation and unity with other social organizations, political parties and movements, church sectors, and popular sectors that suffer the consequences of the foreign debt, so that together we can deal with and change this intolerable situation.'

The effects of the Latin American foreign debt, -- $382 billion out of the $1 trillion that Third World countries owe -- on the working class and the peoples of Latin America "are epitomized by the harsh standards of living, health, work, and education that large popular sectors must endure," the declaration states.

The document adds that "in 1985, nearly 150 million Latin American and Caribbean people were living below the poverty line, that is, on a monthly income of less than $40. The recessive policies applied in Latin America have fostered unemployment and have generated an army of unemployed and underemployed individuals. In 1980, this mass of people was estimated at approximately 34 million people of working age, that is, nearly 30 percent of the labor force."

The declaration says that "in the 5 years between 1982 and 1986, the Latin American and Caribbean countries have transferred abroad funds totaling $132 billion. In other words, foreign debt payments have exceeded the total amount of loans and investments made in the region by $132 billion."

The document stresses that between 1975 and 1986 the Latin American and Caribbean foreign debt grew from $75 billion to $382 billion. The document adds that one of the reasons for this growth is the abrupt and criminal increase in interest rates, which are fixed by the creditor countries.

The document says that "this imperialist policy is designed to finance the U.S. fiscal deficit and its gigantic military expenditure. Other factors to be considered were unfair trade regulations and capital drain.

"The capitalization of the debt is the most recent attempt by the creditors to collect the debt," the declaration says. "This is a proposal to transform the debt in investments involving the appropriation of our factories, mines, and land, in a progressive sale of national assets to foreign interest. The loss of sovereignty implied in this process threatens our countries with a new colonization, and the possibility of their becoming servants of the metropolis."

The declaration concludes by saying that the conference that ended yesterday "is a positive step in the quest for action and effective organization in our struggle for independence." The participants commited themselves "to decisively and jointly promote the proposals for action that were later approved."

BRIEFS

ALIDE SECRETARY GENERAL -- Lima, 20 May (EFE) -- Jose Salaverry, a Peruvian citizen, has been elected as ALIDE [Latin American Association of Financial Institutions for Development] secretary general. Salaverry was elected to that post during the 17th ALIDE meeting that is being held in Lima, and which will close tomorrow, 21 May. Salaverry is the president of the Financial Development Corporation (COFIDE) of Peru. [Excerpts] [Madrid EFE in Spanish 0252 GMT 21 May 87 PY]

COMMENTARY ASSESSES GEN GALVIN CONTRAS SPEECH

PA302000 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 29 May 87

["Our America" commentary read by Norberto Hernandez]

[Text] At the end of the joint U.S.-Honduran war games on 3 April [as heard], General John Galvin, former Southern Command chief, made a speech in which he boasted about the growing professionalism of the Somozist mercenary hordes. He also praised the alleged affinity of the irregulars for sacrifice and combat, and called them successful and worthy of assistance. He emphasized the need for the United States to further equip Honduras.

Gen John Galvin has either forgotten or does not know the saying about one's inability to bloc the sun with one finger. His praises are wasted, not only because of defeat, but also because of justifications by White House proteges for the amount of money they receive. Currently, in the war of aggression against Nicaragua, it is absurd to speak of professionalism in the mercenary forces, much less to call them successful and worthy of aid. The deaths this year of 130 Nicaraguan civilians, among them infants and children, are concrete evidence that the bands' alleged war actions are only terrorist attacks that attempt to sow panic within the population.

The revealing figures given by the Nicaraguan Defense Ministry show that the attacks were all made against peasant settlements and cooperatives. In these attacks, approximately 400 people were either wounded or kidnapped. The document emphasizes that the hands financed by Washington attack the civilian population because they are nearing defeat and cannot confront the EPS forces.

The Nicaraguan Defense Ministry also stated that kidnapped civilians are living under subhuman conditions in Honduras. Its government does not respond to humanitarian organizations' demands to respect the lives of prisoners. One should also emphasize that the mercenaries, who are a constant nuisance to the Hondurans, return to their bases located on that country's border with Nicaragua after perpetuating their cowardly attacks and being repelled by the Sandinist soldiers. These men, who parade openly through the region, and who boast of having the Tegucigalpa government's full support, continue to receive substantial aid from U.S. authorities, who follow to the letter the recommendations of chiefs such as Gen John Galvin.

As a matter of fact, in his 3 April speech, the high-ranking military officer offered several justifications for the U.S.-Honduran alliance but omitted an important reason: the joint exercises are a covert method to supply weapons to the counterrevolutionaries under the pretext they will be useless and obsolete after the exercises, thus avoiding the U.S. Congress' controls and prohibitions.

Despite all the praise, the mercenaries and those who direct them have identical attitudes and walk the path toward defeat together.

THREE RECENT SOUTHERN COMMAND CHIEFS COMPARED

PA300137 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 28 May 87

["Our America" commentary read by Manolo Ortega]

[Text] As many people surely know, the U.S. Southern Command is headquartered in the so-called Canal Zone adjacent to Panama's capital city and is home to a garrison of about 12,000 soldiers. According to the U.S. Government, the Southern Command's mission is to protect the hemisphere from Guatemala to Tierra del Fuego. This, of course, excludes the Malvinas Islands, which the United States regards as the possession of its ally, the United Kingdom.

In truth, the Southern Command's purpose is to outline, direct, and execute the U.S. Administration's aggressive policy in Latin America and protect U.S. interests in the region, all of which is very different from what this military organization appears to be. As might be expected, whoever heads the Southern Command must meet several requirements to properly accomplish his task. These qualifications have been met by the two most recent chiefs, Generals Paul Gorman and John Galvin. The latter has now been designated NATO Supreme Commander.

Although the two commanders did their duties to the U.S. Government's satisfaction, curiously, and as soon as he left office, Gen Gorman began to show he was skeptical about the triumph of the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries. Specifically, he described them as a bunch of corrupt and good-for-nothing lazybones, hardly willing to fight, pervaded by idleness, and afraid that they would be killed or taken prisoner by the Sandinists. On the contrary, Gen Galvin, in addition to directing the exercises and major aggressive actions against Sandino's homeland, tried to highlight the nonexistent military abilities of the unconventional forces.

The presumed disagreements might become a topic for news agencies from now on because Gen Frederick Woerner, a West Point graduate decorated during the Vietnam war and an advocate of the so-called low-intensity war, has just assumed office as the new Southern Command chief. Woerner, who holds a master's degree in Hispanic American history from the University of Arizona, speaks and reads Spanish. In addition, he commanded an infantry brigade at the Southern Command from April 1982 to March 1986. Therefore, the new chief is quite familiar with the Reagan administration's interventionist policy and its program to build warlike structures: namely, bridges, highways, and airports in several Central American countries oriented toward an eventual invasion of Nicaragua.

We should not overlook the fact that Gen Woerner was also counterinsurgency advisor in Guatemala between 1964 and 1967. During this period, the death squad methods, an atrocious practice that still prevails, were perfected in this country.

He was also a counterinsurgency strategist in El Salvador. He is regarded as the creator of the Regional Military Training Center, CREM, located in Honduras, where Central American soldiers are trained in aggressive counterinsurgency operations.

We can safely say that the designation of Gen Woerner as new Southern Command Chief is far from accidental, considering that he is familiar with Central America and that he has assumed office during the last stage of Ronald Reagan's term.

UNITED STATES INTERESTED IN MEXICAN MINERALS

PA290150 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 27 May 87

[Report by correspondent Francisco Ramirez from Mexico City]

[Text] U.S. interest in exerting greater control over Mexico is rooted not only in political interests, but also economic interests, because of the existence in this country of 18 minerals deemed to be strategic by the Pentagon.

A study by Laura Palomares, a researcher of the National Autonomous University of Mexico, states that the existence in Mexican soil of gold, silver, cobalt, copper, nickel, strontium, manganese, mercury, molybdenum, and other minerals is nursing the greed of U.S. transnationals. The study, cited by the morning newspaper EL DIA of Mexico City, also states that an inability in Mexico to exploit those minerals ensures constant U.S. presence in any mining-metallurgical project. Therefore, White House efforts to make Mexican foreign policy conform more to its positions also aim to control one of the most important reserves of strategic minerals in the world, according to the researcher.

Palomares said that the sea bed between Mexico and Hawaii contains one of the largest manganese deposits on the planet, which has not yet been explored and exploited with the required scientific rigor. The Mexican researcher demanded the suspension of work permits granted to U.S. mining companies that are looting Mexico's natural reserves.

Observers point out that repeated calls by President Ronald Reagan and his representatives to stop an alleged Communist threat at the Mexican border apparently have another obvious reason: To control one of the largest reserves of strategic minerals in the world.

CASTRO DIALOGUE WITH PEASANTS AT FARMERS CONGRESS

FL291659 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 May 87

[Report by Lissette Bustamante from Palace of Conventions in Havana]

[Excerpts] If you ask my opinion about this 2d day of ANAP [National Association of Small Farmers] sessions I would say that it was characterized by a very human dialogue between Fidel and the peasants.

We would like to present a sample to show you what love is, it is an example of what nourishes our soul:

[Begin recording] [Fidel] You were a peasant and lived there?

[Carlos Almenarez, from Santiago de Cuba] Yes, of course.

[Castro] You were not taken there? You were born there?

[Almenarez] No, I was taken there when I was 1 year old, because my father was fired from the Public Works Ministry and went there to till the land. I was taken when I was 1 year old. You had to mark off the plot because the land belonged to the Macy Company and the Velona Sugar Company. In fact, my father still has an old suitcase full of the receipts issued by the Macy Company and the Velona Sugar Company.

[Castro] Did he have to pay rent for the plot?

[Almenarez] What?

[Castro] Did he have to pay rent?

[Almenarez] Yes, of course -- 12 pesos per [word indistinct] every month. Furthermore, no one gave him an opportunity. He had to do this secretly. My grandfather already lived there and he had land. Another man who had previously marked off a small plot of land sold it to my grandfather, who moved in. However, my father was not allowed to mark off a plot. He cleared a plot in the forest, where no one could see him, and sowed the land. He then had to find some coconut leaves -- there were no palm trees in the mountain area -- and built the first hut. We belong there, we are natives of that area. Well, I had to work at an early age because our parents had 16 children; a child was born every year. [laughter]

[Castro] Sixteen: Is your mother still alive?

[Almenarez] Yes, both of my parents are alive.

[Castro] The two live with 16 children?

[Almenarez] Yes, yes, yes.

[Castro] How old is she?

[Almenarez] My mother is 73 years old, and my old man is 76 years old.

[Castro] She must be a strong woman if she raised 16 children.

[Almenarez] Well, I ... [changes thought] she is not that strong. My mother has always complained that her bones hurt but I have watched her hang in there! [laughter]

[Castro, laughing] What did he say?

[Unidentified speaker] He said that his mother has always complained that her bones hurt.

[Castro, laughing] Sixteen children! Tremendous!

[Idalia Perez, Villa Clara] We formed the cooperative on 4 June 1978.

[Castro] And you personally organized it?

[Perez] Yes, because I participated in the Fifth ANAP Congress. That was the first ANAP congress in which I participated. I was a delegate to the National Assembly of the People's Government during the first term. When I returned to my area I met with my voters to present a report -- I had recessed the meeting because I had to attend the congress. When I returned I began to tell my voters about the creation of a cooperative, and the projects that had been approved at the congress. Let me tell you, it was a tough job! [passage omitted]

[Castro] You talked with each one of them?

[Perez] The peasants? Yes.

[Castro] You have organized circles and built a house for everyone whose house was destroyed by fire.

[Perez] Yes, all of that.

[Castro] Would all that be possible without the cooperative or some kind of organization?

[Alfredo Guerrero, Holguin] Impossible, impossible. We remember the history of our cooperative and we know that all we had was a radio. This was in the times of Moncada, and my brother used to walk many miles to hear Moncada on the radio. Now everyone has a refrigerator, television, electricity -- and yet we remember when we wrapped eggs in corn husks and walked 14 km to town so we could sell them! [passage omitted]

[Castro] Are you a peasant?

[Guerrero] A peasant.

[Castro] What kind of education do you have?

[Guerrero] I learned to write when the revolution sent some education brigades to our area. I had previously gone to school but I did not learn a thing.

[Castro] How long have you been studying?

[Guerrero] I completed 12 grades.

[Castro] How many?

[Guerrero] Twelve years.

[Castro] Good. Well, I think that your cooperative is a good example. [applause] I would like to ask you something; Is your cooperative profitable?

[Guerrero] Well, yes. This will be our most profitable year.

[Castro] What kind of year?

[Guerrero] This will be our most profitable year. Our profits last year were 137,000 pesos; this year we are guaranteed 175,000 pesos -- and we might be able to increase that figure because our accounting is very good. The accounting of that cooperative will be used as an example throughout the province.

[Castro] Tell me, what is the secret of the cooperative's success?

[Guerrero] We work hard. We work very hard and we love it. The people are enthusiastic; they love their cooperative. Everyone helps. We work together. [end recording]

MILITARY-CIVILIAN DEFENSE MANEUVERS HELD

FL021908 Havava Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Jun 87

[Text] The 30th Anniversary of the 5th September Uprising maneuvers will begin today and conclude on 10 June in Cienfuegos, Matanzas, Sancti Spiritus, and Villa Clara as part of the activities to prepare the country for its defense. The military and civil defense maneuvers will include the participation of defense councils at every level, members of the Territorial Troops Militias, production and defense brigades, special groups, FAR and MININT (Ministry of the Interior) combatants, and other members of the population in those provinces.

The maneuvers will be used to gauge the level of readiness achieved by participating troops and to generally assess the experience gained to wage a war throughout the country, if necessary. Explosions will be heard, troops will be deployed, and combat airplanes will fly over the whole central region of the country during the maneuvers.

Raul Castro Attends Opening

FL030204 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Interview with Luis Alvarez de la Nuez by Lissette Bustamante in Matanzas Province; -- live]

[Text] The Anniversary of the 5 September Uprising Maneuvers have begun here in Matanzas Province with the participation of Army General Raul Castro, second secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee and FAR minister.

Luis Alvarez de la Nuez, alternate member of the PCC Politburo and president of the Matanzas Province Defense Council, welcomed all the participants and reported on several economic, political, and social aspects, defense tasks in Matanzas, and other matters related to territorial defense.

[Bustamante] How did the province prepare for these maneuvers?

[De la Nuez] Since it was announced last year that the maneuvers, part of the maneuvers, would be held here, the province has been working intensely, especially Matanzas, Colon, Cardenas, and Varadero Municipalities where the principal maneuvers will be held. This work is being conducted jointly by municipal defense councils in the province and the Central Army. Regular troops are participating in the events as well as units of the Territorial Militia Troops and the people's production and defense brigades.

[Bustamante] What results do you expect to obtain, for example, here in the province?

[De la Nuez] Well, there are three very interesting maneuvers, above all the one in Matanzas, which is concentrating on creating all the mechanisms and methods for defense of the port, bay, and the surrounding area, as well as the city. This important military event in our province provides an opportunity to observe the actions of the militia, the provincial defense brigades, and the special naval formations.

[Bustamante] These military maneuvers will begin today and continue through 10 June. Explosions will be heard and the movement of troops and combat flights will be observed. Reporting live from Matanzas Province, Lissette Bustamante.

CASTRO MEETS WITH NIGERIA'S WOLE SOYINKA

FL031755 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro has received Wole Soyinka, president of the International Theater Institute, who is in Cuba attending the institute's 22d congress. They talked about the art training program of students attending the filmmakers school directed by the Argentine film director Fernando Birri.

Fidel expressed his wish of seeing more African youths and filmmakers among the school's students and Soyinka himself as professor. Soyinka is the first African to be awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature. The first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers and Soyinka examined a large number of current cultural and political issues.

DEL PINO'S MOTHER DISCUSSES HIS DEFECTION

FL030311 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] Juana Diaz Farrat, mother of the traitor Rafael del Pino Diaz, today told the national television newscast in Pinar del Rio that from now on she will be more revolutionary. This 72-year old comrade answered questions from our reporter, Nelson Notario Castro.

[Notario Castro] Juana, what do you think of the revolution?

[Diaz Farrat crying, identified by caption] For me it is the greatest thing. The revolution is the greatest thing. For me, Fidel is my eldest child and this has been a very big thing, big thing [repeats herself] because it seems to me that one son offended another son. For me, all are my children. As I said, I lost one but gained 9 million more sons. And for me, my eldest son is Fidel. He is my eldest son. And despite everything, above all, this, this [repeats herself] is my opinion and this is the way I am. And now I will be even stronger.

[Notario Castro] And how would you describe this action?

[Diaz Farrat] Well, imagine, if Fidel suffers, Fidel, who is so important because he made this revolution, he is the leader, the [word indistinct] of our revolution, why should he, who is garbage next to Fidel because he did not have to suffer anything against him [does not finish sentence]. If he is a [word indistinct] I do not think he is a [word indistinct]. I feel deceived by him and I feel more deceived because I was proud of him. I was proud of him [repeats herself].

[Notario Castro] And as you said, if the Cuban revolution is the realization of the most justifiable dreams, the most beautiful dreams, then what does it mean to betray that dream?

[Diaz Farrat] Imagine, I say that the most beautiful thing now is that there are 9 million people in Cuba who need more... [changes thought] who are more revolutionary and now is the time to be more revolutionary, now, at this time, when the fatherland needs us and their family members are standing beside Fidel and the revolution at all times, whenever necessary. That is my opinion.

[Notario Castro] As a revolutionary, what message do you have for your young people, for the youth?

[Diaz Farrat, crying] I say to all, to all the youth who are the future of tomorrow, who will be the new leaders, to watch their step and to do what our commander in chief tells them to do and help him and take care of him so he can do more and come to be... [changes thought] take care of his health and keep him from suffering. The revolution cannot be attacked. The revolution belongs to the humble. And for the humble, the revolution is very big and it should be defended until the last breath. I will be more revolutionary than ever until my last breath and my loved ones who stand beside me will benefit because of my conduct toward them, because of my manner of taking care of them, and because of my manner of guiding them.

GDR SIGNS RADIO-TV PROTOCOL FOR 1987-88

FL291241 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 29 May 87

[Text] A working protocol for 1987-88 was signed today [as heard] between the GDR's State Committee for Radio and Television and the Cuban Institute of Radio and Television [ICRT].

The document was signed by Achim Becker, chairman of the GDR committee, and Ismael Gonzalez, president of the ICRT. The protocol provides for the exchange of information on political, economic, and cultural topics, and of correspondent reports on sports and youth activities in either country.

The ICRT president received the Gerhard Eisler medal during the ceremony. This is the highest decoration granted by GDR radio and television and was awarded for the consistent quality of the ICRT's news coverage over 25 years.

GUATEMALAN HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION REVIEWED

PA031933 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Report by correspondent Felipe Valladares from Guatemala]

[Text] The murder of peasant leader (Juan Saiz) on 30 May on the Panamerican Highway, which connects the Guatemalan capital to the western part of the country, has again cast doubt on the arguments of Vinicio Cerezo's Christian Deomcratic government that in Guatemala the popular leaders' lives are respected.

The peasant leader was shot to death by a group of armed men who escaped despite the fact the security forces continuously carry out searches and maintain checkpoints on the roads leading to the northern part of Guatemala. This incident is not an isolated case in the growing wave of violence that has particularly affected the popular sectors. In May alone, two local newspapers reported the murder of 42 people and the kidnapping of 15 others. According to press reports, it has been noted these murder victims are first kidnapped and then their bullet-riddled bodies, displaying clear signs of torture appear in the rural areas of th country.

According to a report on human rights violations recently published by the Organization of Science and Technology for Guatemala [Entidad de Ciencia y Tecnologia Para Guatemala -- CYTGUA], the practice of forced or involuntary disappearances emerged in Guatemala during the regime of Enrique Peralta Azurdia in the mid-sixties.

Meanwhile, the Federation of Relatives of Latin American Detainees and Missing People [Rederacion de Familiares de Detenidos y Desaparecidos Latin Americanos] reports that in Latin America there are approximately 90,000 missing people, of whom 33,000 are Guatemalans. According to the CYTGUA, in Guatemala there are no political prisoners, which explains the fact most of the murders that have taken place under Cerezo's government have resulted from the everyday method of eliminating political opponents in this Central American country.

BARBADOS

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES BARROW FUNERAL PLANS

FL032342 Bridgetown CANA in English 2325 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, June 3, CANA -- The government announced today the body of the late Prime Minister Errol Barrow will be cremated and his funeral service next Tuesday [9 June] will be at the National Stadium.

Foreign Minister, Sir James Tudor the chairman of the state funeral committee, told the Senate about 10,000 people are expected at the nation's premier sports venue to say farewell to Barrow. Admission will be ticket only to the ceremony which begins at 4 P.M. local time.

Among those who have already indicated they will be attending is Commonwealth Secretary General Shridath Ramphal. Most of the government leaders in the Caribbean are expected to pay their last respects to man who has been hailed as a defender of the region's sovereignty. Barrow died of a heart attack last Monday, aged 67.

His body will lie in state at the Senate on Saturday [6 June] at the headquarters of his ruling Democratic Labour Party (DLP). The next day and on Monday it moves to the rural St John Parish, which the late Barbadian leader served in Parliament for almost 30 years.

In an address to the 1985 annual party conference of the DLP, Barrow had said he wished his body to be cremated and the ashes scattered from an aircraft in the Caribbean Sea. His body is expected to be flown to the United States Tuesday for the cremation but no details were given as to when the remains will be disposed of. According to media reports, Barrow requested that no flowers be sent to his funeral and that donations be sent to the local heart foundation instead.

His sister Dame Nita Barrow, the island's ambassador to the United Nations, will deliver the eulogy at the service. Dama Nita, a president of the World Council of Churches, gained international prominence as a member of the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group which sought a peaceful solution to apartheid in South Africa.

Tributes continued to be paid to the life and work of Barrow. Canada's Prime Minister Brian Mulroney described the late leader as an eloquent statesman and a strong defender of parliamentary government. The University of the West Indies said Barrow had championed the cause of the university and had urged member governments to a similar commitment to its expansion and financial well-being.

CENTRAL BANK PREDICTS NEGATIVE PERFORMANCE

FL301204 Bridgetown CANA in English 1818 GMT 29 May 87

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, May 29, CANA -- The Barbados economy, which grew by five per cent last year, may turn in a marginal or negative performance this year, the Central Bank said yesterday. In terms of 1987 and to look forward from the first quarter's results, present trends indicate that there will be no real growth in 1987, General Manager Teddy Griffith told reporters.

The bank's 1986 annual report said most of last year's growth occured in the distributive trades, in government services, in construction and in the production of food and drink for the local market.

...All of these sectors were stimulated by increased government spending and budgetary tax concessions, the report said. The bank said economic activity during the first quarter of this year was lower than in the same period last year. A marked reduction in sugar production and manufacturing offset expansion in winter tourism and construction.

The first quarter review continued: Retail prices up to the end of March rose by less than one per cent and some new jobs were created mainly in construction. The unemployment rate declined from 15.6 per cent at the end of March last year to 15.1 per cent at the same time in 1987. Government capital works programme helped to buoy construction activity, but the related capital expenditure increased the fiscal deficit for 1986/87 above that of the previous year.

The deficit was financed largely from foreign loans which sharply reduced government's local borrowing requirements and prevented further expansion in domestic credit. Higher disposable incomes supported the growth in savings deposits and commercial bank liquidity remained high. Foreign exchange earnings fell an estimated five per cent below the 1986 figure. At the same time retained imports remained high and debt service payments increased sharply.

However, proceeds from foreign borrowings increased international reserves by Bdos34 million dollars (1 Bdos dollar = 50 cents U.S.), the bank said.

The 1987 winter tourist season was reported to have been a little better than last year's. The bank said: The total number of tourist days was up three per cent, while the number of cruise ship passengers grew by one fifth. Tourist arrivals from the U.S., the largest market, rose by six per cent, only one quarter the average rate of increase for the period 1983 to 1986.

The appreciation of the pound sterling helped to revive the U.K. (United Kingdom) market by 20 per cent, but a weak Canadian dollar further depressed arrivals from Canada. Visitors from Caricom fell for the third consecutive year as the Trinidad and Tobago economy continued to experience economic difficulty.

Manufacturing was hard hit by the steep drop in output of electronic components resulting from the closure of a leading firm late in 1986. Production of electronic components fell 65 per cent, and employment in the industry was 40 per cent lower than for the first quarter of 1986.

Producers of garments, chemicals and furniture, still denied access to the Trinidad and Tobago market, continued to reduce their operations. Only in food, land, data processing was any growth recorded.

Poor rainfall and a rise in cane fires reduced the sugar crop to 83,500 tonnes, just enough to satisfy contractual markets. This figure is 25 per cent below the 1986 crop and somewhat lower than the official target of 90,000 tonnes.

Non-sugar agriculture and fishing also performed below expectations. Increased demand and improved marketing arrangements boosted the production of milk and poultry products. The unusually dry conditions were a mixed blessing, favouring some crops and harmful to others, the bank said.

Construction activity benefitted from government's road projects and the spurt in residential building which has resulted from lower personal income taxes and mortgage rates. Crude oil production was 20 per cent lower, reflecting the decision last year to reduce output when it became cheaper to import oil. The downturn in manufacturing reduced the demand for gas and electric power by 11 per cent and three per cent respectively.

During fiscal year 1986-87 government registered a current account surplus of 26 million dollars, nine million dollars more than in the previous year. Even though revenue from personal income taxes declined by a third, current revenue grew because of large increases in collections of corporation tax (50 per cent), import duties (12 per cent) and consumption taxes (10 per cent). Curbs on spending limited the growth in current expenditure to a mere two per cent. Spending on road projects boosted capital expenditure by six per cent and pushed the fiscal deficit up by nine per cent to 135 million dollars.

To help finance the deficit government drew down the remaining US15 million dollars of the proceeds of a US40 million Euro-dollar loan contracted in November 1986. Loans to the distribution sector rose six per cent, mainly to facilitate imports of consumer goods, while personal credit was up 2.5 per cent because of buoyant demand for mortgages. Increases in time and saving deposits raised total deposits by 22.7 per cent, enough to maintain a high level of bank liquidity. There was no change in official interest rates during the period.

Domestic exports fell by 21 per cent, depressed by lower output of cement and electronic components and weak markets for clothing, chemicals and furniture. Earnings from tourism rose two per cent, but other invisible receipts expanded slowly. Merchandise imports were estimated to have grown by 1.5 per cent overall, but consumer goods grew by some 18 per cent.

Capital good imports stagnated and raw material requirements were lower because of reduced manufacturing activity. The trade deficit for the first three months of 1987 was 20 million dollars more than in the first quarter of 1986, helping to reduce the current account surplus of the balance of payments by 14 million dollars below the level recorded last year. Government's foreign borrowings were sufficient to offset loan repayments and ensure an increase in foreign exchange reserves, the Central Bank said.

JAMAICA

MANLEY RETURNS, TO RESUME FULL DUTIES IN JULY

FL031853 Bridgetown CANA in English 1836 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, June 3, CANA -- Opposition Peoples' National Party (PNP) leader, Michael Manley, returned to Jamaica last night after a two-week stay in London where he was recuperating from intestinal surgery in early April. Manley is to resume light party work this month and return to full duties in July.

The PNP leader had most of his colon removed to deal with a recurring problem of diverticulitis, and his fitness is a major issue here with Prime Minister Edward Seaga's Jamaica Labour Party (JLP) on the hustings and speculation that he could call general elections this year.

The PNP is keen to show Manley is fit and ready and his return last night was hyped to secure maximum effect and publicity. Manley was met at Kingston's Norman Manley airport by most of the party top brass, members of the shadow cabinet, prospective parliamentarians and officials of the youth arm.

SEAGA ANNOUNCES IMF TO AMEND AGREEMENT

FL300005 Bridgetown CANA in English 1628 GMT 29 May 87

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, May 29, CANA -- Jamaica's balance of payments support agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) is being amended to allow the government to spend significantly more this fiscal year than originally permitted under the 15-month pact signed in January, Prime Minister Edward Seaga has announced.

Seaga last month presented a J6.9 billion dollar (1 Jca dol ; 18 cents U.S.) budget, 21 percent higher than his 1985-86 package. The budget was a billion dollars more or five times higher than the 4.3 per cent increase allowed by the IMF under the agreement.

But the GLEANER newspaper today quoted the prime minister as telling a birthday celebration yesterday that the IMF had endorsed the increased expenditure and has prepared an amendment to the agreement.

The additional expenditure will be met through the sell-off of government assets this year, which are expected to raise J800 million dollars by the end of fiscal 1987. The government is starting next month with the divestment of the Caribbean Cement Company through a public share offer and has advertised a dozen state-owned hotels for sale. There are also plans for selling the state-owned Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation, which operates radio and tv services.

Seaga praised an eight per cent growth in the economy for the first quarter of 1987, but cautioned that the pace could not be maintained nor was it desireable. Maintaining that rate of growth we might run the risk of over-heating the economy, the prime minister said.

ST LUCIA

COMPTON PRESENTS 1987-88 BUDGET, DISCUSSES TAXES

FL281335 Bridgetown CANA in English 1607 GMT 27 May 87

[Text] Castries, St Lucia, May 27, CANA -- Prime Minister John Compton last night presented parliament here with a record 1987-88 fiscal budget of EC264.9 million dollars (1 EC dol = 37 cents U.S.) loaded with tax relief and other incentives which he described as a challenge to St Lucians to rise to the task of developing their country.

The budget, EC32 million dollars bigger that the previous one, was presented late this time because of the historic two general elections held last month, both of which were won by Compton's United Workers Party (UWP) by a one seat margin. Compton told the 17-member House of Assembly, meeting for the first time since the second poll on April 30, that the budget was intended to consolidate gains which the country had made under his party since suffering economic decline at the beginning of the decade under his rival St Lucia Labour Party (SLP).

According to Compton, since 1984, the agriculture-tourism-industry economy of this 238 square mile independent island had been performing remarkably well especially last year, when it recorded a six percent growth rate, the highest since 1979 -- the same year his government was kicked out of office only to be returned in premature elections three years later after the collapse of the SLP adminstration.

The St Lucian leader painted a picture of striking contrasts in the various sectors of economic activity here during his address. He referred to record performances last year by agriculture and tourism, complained of the continuing escalation of the recurrent bill for the public service which had reached a record EC97.13 million dollars, spoke of an increase in revenue over estimates last year and a shortfall of EC5.2 million dollars in income tax which he described as tax evasion on a massive scale. But Compton warned that the economy was still fragile and vulnerable both to external and natural forces. He added: Very tight control must be kept on recurrent expenditure if St Lucia is to consolidate its gains and not be visited by the misfortunes which have been the fate of so many other developing countries, even some of our neighbours. He said St Lucia was forced to borrow regularly to meet its recurrent bill -- mainly wages and salaries to public servants -- which had increased 145 percent over the past six years.

Warning that since 1979 successive government here had been attempting to buy industrial peace with public servants by borrowing from commercial banks to meet their demands that local revenues were unable to, Compton declared:

...We cannot continue to buy industrial peace by borrowing ourselves into bankruptcy. He said that in future, increased pay packets for public servants would only be accommodated by appropriate adjustments in the numbers currently employed. Announcing a programme of tax revision and reform, a follow up to further relief measurs awarded last year, Compton gave details of a three year plan which he said would gradually remove 19,000 persons earning under EC10,000 dollars a year from the tax net. He also announced income tax allowances for children, medical expenses, housing and mortgages, life and endowment insurance policies.

As part of the three-year tax reduction programme, he said, corporation taxes too would be reduced from the present 45 percent to 33.3 percent and special enticements would go to encourage small businesses wholly owned by St Lucians and engaged in the productive sector.

Compton detailed a plan to give total relief from taxes on profits to individuals or companies building a minimun of 10 houses a year for sale as residences. This, he said, was being done to stimulate the building industry. And to reduce the cost of commercial bank loans, he said, the government-owned National Commercial Bank (NCB) was cutting its prime lending rate from 12 to 9 percent effective immediately. Compton said it was expected that other commerical banks would follow suit. He described these allowances as generous and in reference to the tax dodgers added: The government has kept the faith, and it expected that others will pay their part and give unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's. New laws will be scrupulously enforced to ensure this. Declared Compton: In the past violations and evasions of the income tax were the norm. Evaders did not receive public condemnation because much of the public felt that the tax bite was too deep and discouraged hard work, thrift and initiative.

All these defects are now being remedied and it is expected that those who earn a living from the country must give something to help provide the essential services of health, education, water supplies etc that a modern country needs for its progress and development.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

HOUSE UPDATED ON THEFT AT POLICE ARMORY

FL262233 Bridgetown CANA in English 2155 GMT 26 May 87

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, May 26, CANA -- Text of a statement issued to the Senate today by Minister of National Security Herbert Atwell in which he updated the house of the recent theft of guns from the police armory and announced that soldiers will join police crime patrols:

On May 20, I gave a release indicating that three firearms, that is to say, two sub-machine guns and one revolver, had been discovered missing from the police armoury, St James barracks. The acting commissioner of police advised me that some time between April 29 and May 2, an unsuccessful attempt was made to break into the warehouse where weapons are stored. I should like to advise that weapons are stored at various locations at the barracks for specific reasons of security. An examination of the premises disclosed a section of the cast iron fence was broken, the hasp and staple used were bent, and there were indentations on the lock. The premises are under armed guard around the clock, and the attempt occurred a mere 15 feet away from where the sentry is normally positioned. Following discovery of this attempted break in, the scene was visited by the police fingerprint expert and police photographers. Guards were doubled in the area and increased surveillance was instituted instantly. Enquiries therefore began.

As a result of these enquiries, yesterday May 25, 1987, the minister of national security was advised by the acting commissioner of police that a total of eight police weapons had been recovered comprising of four sub-machine guns, three self-loading rifles, five empty S.L.R. magazines and one revolver.

All the weapons recovered so far have been positively identified as weapons removed from the police armoury. Four policemen and four civilians have been arrested and charged. The acting commissioner has indicated that all ammunition had been accounted for. I wish to express publicly the goverment's appreciation to those officers who worked round the clock in these investigations.

Arising out of these incidents and following consultation with the honourable prime minister, I have yesterday appointed the chief executive officer of the National Security Council and special adviser to the cabinet on all protective services, Mr L.J. Rodriguez to enquire into the administrative procedures and security measures for the control and safe custody of weapons at the police armoury at St James barracks. He will report specifically with reference to the person or persons entrusted with responsibility for the observance and enforcement of such procedures and measures as are at present established including the taking of an inventory at the armoury. Mr. Rodriguez has been recalled from vacation to undertake this short assignment and he has been asked to do so immediately with a view to expeditious reporting of his findings not later than the end of this week.

I wish to state also that, after initial meetings with the commissioner of police and the assistant commissioner (crime) last week, in response to a situation of increasing criminal activity and public concern, I have arranged in consultation with the commissioner of police and the chief of defence staff, for resources of the Trinidad and Tobago Defence Force to be utilised in support of the police service in its current campaign against crime.

With immediate effect, therefore, joint military-police patrols have been instituted in selected districts, on a limited scale initially, in all nine police divisions throughout Trinidad and Tobago. It is proposed to increase the extent of such joint patrols if the situation does not improve.

Arrangements to put the system into effect were finalised at an emergency meeting held by the minister with the commissioner of police and chief of defence staff on May 21, 1987, following which co-ordination of the joint operations was assigned to the deputy commissioner (operations) and the senior defence staff officer (operations).

Finally, concerning the report in a weekly newspaper of Tuesday May 26, 1987 in which it is alleged that ten sub-machine guns are missing from the army at Teteron, I wish to state categorically, after receiving a report from the chief of defence staff, that all arms and ammunition of the Trinidad and Tobago defence forces are accounted for.

PRESIDENT SAYS COUNTRY NOT TO ACCEPT DRUG BLAME

PA032155 Mexico City XHTV Television in Spanish 0200 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Report by Rita Ganem]

[Excerpt] Today, in Culiacan, President Miguel de la Madrid said that the struggle against drugs must be a commitment of all the countries of the world, and he stressed that his government will not allow others to blame Mexico for this problem. President de la Madrid said that drug trafficking is a crime that originates, grows, and profits in the industrialized markets, especially the U.S. market.

[Begin De la Madrid recording] The people of the North see the speck in our eye but not the beam in their own. [end recording]

President de la Madrid spoke of the drug problem, one of the worst problems experienced in Sinaloa, after Governor Francisco Labastida Ochoa explained the goals of the state's 1987-92 development plan, which includes as priorities improving the standard of living of the Sinaloa people, expanding their job opportunities, and struggling against violence and the lack of security created by the presence of the drug traffickers.

During a second speech made in Los Mochis, President de la Madrid reaffirmed his commitment to serve the homeland.

[Begin De la Madrid recording, in progress] ...with all my strength, with all my passion, until the last day of my presidential term. [end recording]

President de la Madrid also said that in Mexico the differences among parties is respected but Mexico has also fought against, and defeated, those who thought that they could achieve power with the support of foreign forces. [passage omitted]

DEFENSE SECRETARY ON RESULTS OF ANTIDRUG ACTIONS

PA031747 Mexico City EL NACIONAL in Spanish 29 May 87 p 1

[By correspondent Manuel Guzman Candia]

[Text] Chihuahua, Chihuahua, 28 May -- National Defense Secretary Juan Arevalo Gardoqui has asserted here that thus far during the current administration 60,000 hectares of poppies and marijuana have been destroyed. He made the statement as he supervised activities of the 5th military zone and handed the flag to students of the Chihuahua Institute of Technology.

Arevalo denied that the United States is taking part in the fight against drug trafficking. Mexico is self-sufficient in resources and in the operations it carries out, and is not receiving any assistance of an economic or other nature, he said.

He stressed that three types of antidrug operations have been underway since December 1983. The first one is the Condor Plan, in which 36 military zones are participating; the second is the Marte Operation in Chihuahua, Sinaloa, and Durango States; and the third is composed of 18 special mechanisms [dispositivos] along the Pacific coast.

Arevalo noted that all graduates from the military college have been inculcated with the knowledge of their mission: to watch over the nation and people's interests always.

FINANCE SECRETARY REGRETS VOLCKER'S RESIGNATION

PA032304 Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television in Spanish 1955 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] Mexican Finance Secretary Gustavo Petricioli expressed regret at U.S. Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker's resignation. Petricioli said that Volcker always supported Mexico's effort to renegotiate its foreign debt. He added that Volcker even sent a letter to private banks, inviting them to cooperate with the emergency credit package to resolve our country's most urgent economic problems. Petricioli made that statement in his Mexico City office, following a meeting with Central Korean Bank President (Sung Sang-pak).

International financial analysts believe that it will be a long time before the financial world can fully understand the effect of Volcker's absence, which has created an uncertainty expected to last several months.

The major doubt at the moment is whether Volcker's successor Alan Greenspan will alter the current U.S. Federal Reserve policy significantly. This morning, U.S. Secretary of Treasury James Baker asserted that nothing will change, and that Greenspan will work at preventing another fall of the U.S. dollar.

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY LEADER CHANGES FACTIONS

FL022108 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0317 GMT 2 Jun 87

[Text] Mexico City, 1 June, (NOTIMEX) -- Heriberto Noriega Cantu, president of the state executive committee of the Socialist Workers Party (PST), the opposition party in the southern state of Guerrero, has quit the party faction headed by Rafael Aguilar Talamantes and has joined the splinter group of which Jesus Ortega Martinez is the secretary-general. Noriega Cantu, who is also a federal deputy, has explained in a document that he decided to quit because the proposal to change the name of the Socialist Workers Party to the Cardenista Party was rejected. Noriega Cantu added that his decision is also based on the fact that Aguilar Talamantes has not countered the accusations made against him with proof to the contrary, which discredits him and shows a lack of trust.

PLANNING COMMISSION DELEGATION VISITS PRC

For PRC media coverage of the visit of Carlos Salinas de Gortari, head of Mexico's Planning and Budget Secretariat to the People's Republic of China, see the Western Hemisphere and Latin America & Caribbean sections of the 29 May China DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

TRANSPORTATION STOPPAGE TO CONCLUDE MIDNIGHT 2 JUN

PA030025 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 2311 GMT 2 Jun 87

[FMLN General Command Communique dated 2 June 1987]

[Text] During the fifth transportation stoppage we achieved for the first time a halt in transportation in the nation's capital and the main cities of the country. The government's Armed Forces lost control of the main highways of the country a long time ago. Now, the military High Command must be very frightened as it analyzes the transportation stoppage in the cities, its own rearguard.

We feel this fifth stoppage is a strategic action that will have considerable political, economic, and military repercussions within the framework of the crisis that is sinking the Duarte regime in the midst of unsolvable internal contraditions. In addition, the Duarte regime must cope with the strong protests of the people at a time when its only support comes from the Reagan administration, which is beginning to abandon the regime.

Under such circumstances, the transportation stoppage in cities and on highways now becomes a basic weapon of the revolutionary movement in the realization of the strategic offensive of the entire people. We gave the regime an opportunity wth our 18-point proposal. Until now, the regime has refused this proposal and has intensified the bombings, murders, and attacks against the workers. Economic sabotage is a weapon of the people; they will continue to use it, and it will be another of the many factors that are leading to the collapse of the regime and its Armed Forces.

The FMLN General Command hereby reports that the transportation stoppage will conclude at midnight tonight, Tuesday, 2 June, in both the cities and the national highways. As we conclude this action, the General Command congratulates all the guerrilla and militia units who have made possible this strategic victory. We congratulate our people for their discipline and support in this action. We urge the people to be prepared for the great battles that are upcoming.

[Signed] FMLN General Command, El Salvador, 2 Jun 1987.

Termed 'Complete Success'

PA032138 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador at 2300 GMT on 1 June broadcasts several reports on the results of the nationwide transportation stoppage imposed by the FMLN beginning 31 May.

Th first report claims that the nationwide transportation stoppage is a "complete success." It states that "urban transportation is totally paralyzed in Santa Ana and San Miguel" and that "80 percent of transportation in San Salvador is paralyzed." It continues by saying that traffic on the nation's highways is "totally paralyzed" and that no buses have left their terminals in eastern or western El Salvador.

Another report says that "traffic between Sensuntepeque and Tejutepeque has diminished 95 percent" and that no buses are circulating out of the port of La Libertad and other western locations. "The Santa Ana terminal is totally deserted," it continues, adding that "there is no bus service to Metapan, Sonsonate, or Ahuachapan." It claims that traffic is "100 percent paralyzed at the eastern terminal and 90 percent paralyzed toward the west." Bus services are also "totally paralyzed" in Usulutan, it concludes.

A third report, this one from the city of San Miguel, states that "business activities diminished 50 percent in this city" and that "not one pickup or truck has made up for the absence of buses at the western terminal." It says that the transportation situation "is critical" in the city of Mejicanos and others and "not a single bus left the Sonsonate bus terminal this morning."

DEMONSTRATORS WARNED OF ABUSING ARMY'S 'TOLERANCE'

PA040401 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0031 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 3 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- Today, Deputy Security Minister Colonel Reinaldo Lopez Nuila said that the Salvadoran Army will not allow further "abuse" of their "tolerance" during street demonstrations. The military chief also accused El Salvador's university of being a center that harbors the country's Marxist groups to create destabilization.

Lopez Nuila, who attended the military ceremonies of the swearing-in of General Rafael Larios, who took over control of the National Guard command, called for "an end to demonstrations that provoke the Army." Lopez Nuila said "street demonstrations have reached the limit of tolerability; member of the security bodies have been attacked on several occasions. Therefore, the Armed Forces have decided to act drastically and with their full capacity." The high-ranking military man said "we guarantee freedom, but we are not going to allow our tolerance, which has reached its limit, to continue to be abused."

During these last few weeks there have been several demonstrations through the capital's streets with demands from the government that ranged from an increase in the university's budget to a general amnesty, as proposed by the humanitarian committees. The demonstrations have ended with damage to private and public property.

General Reinaldo Golcher, director general of the Treasury Police, has on several occasions stated that these demonstrations are part of a guerrilla-drawn plan to destabilize the Christian Democratic government of Jose Napoleon Duarte. According to Golcher, the people's groups are trying to provoke the Army into causing martyrs, and thus carry out destabilization objectives.

The Federation of Committees of Mothers and Relatives of Political Prisoners, Missing, and Murdered today stated at a news conference that they will "step-up their demonstrations because we are tired of not receiving any answer from the government." [passage omitted]

FMLN COMMANDER 'SAMUELON' DESERTS, STEALS MONEY

PA281835 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 27 May 87 p 2

[Text] A terrorist commander whose alias is "Samuelon" has deserted the FMLN-FDR ranks, taking with him 80,000 colons that were to be used for rebel group "expenses." This information was given by reliable military sources who reported it in a Coprefa communique.

The communique stated that after Commander "Samuelon" deserted FMLN-FDR ranks at Concepcion de Oriente in San Miguel Department, he went to Australia.

"Samuelon" was well known in the eastern areas of the country, especially in Concepcion de Oriente. On several occasions, the deserter took active part in attacks against the military.

Lately, "Samuelon" had gained popularity with different FMLN-FDR groups. Therefore, other higher-ranking "commanders" trusted him.

As soon as "Samuelon" was able to put his hands on more than 80,000 colons, he went to Australia, leaving the soldiers and terrorist commanders empty-handed.

Elsewhere, the rebel Joaquin Reyes Rivas, whose alias is "Arteaga," deserted the FMLN-FDR ranks in Cerros de San Pedro in San Vicente.

Military officials stated that the rebel came to the 5th Infantry Brigade in San Vicente and surrendered, turning over to the military his weapons, ammunition, and other supplies.

FMLN COMMUNIQUE ON HONDURAN ARMY 'ATTACK'

PA030018 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 2324 GMT 2 Jun 87

[Communique issued in El Salvador by the FMLN General Command on 31 May 1987]

[Text] The FMLN reports to the Salvadoran people, the national and international media, and the brother Honduran people the following:

1. On 28 May, 1987, Honduran Army units entered Salvadoran territory through the northern sector of San Miguel Department.

2. On that same day, the Honduran troops attacked an FMLN guerrilla unit in [words indistinct] hill, Carolina jurisdiction, San Miguel Department. As the result of this clash, three Honduran soldiers were wounded or killed. The FMLN did not sustain any casualties.

3. A Honduran Air Force helicopter evacuated [words indistinct] to Honduran territory.

4. This kind of incident is the result of the cooperation between the Honduran Army and the Salvador regime's Army [words indistinct] counterinsurgency. In this regard, the Salvadoran regime's Army is also occupying Honduran territory to enter the zones under the guerrillas' control, seeking to evade the continuous attrition by our units. The Arce and Bracamonte Battalions have recently occupied Honduran territory in the border areas of Morazan Department. Moreover, Arce Battalion units have reached the areas near Colomoncagua. This is allowed by the Honduran Army, which merely withdraws its troops to ease the movement of the Salvadoran regime soldiers.

The FMLN reiterates that it has nothing against the Honduran Army, the liberation war we are waging is against Napolean Duarte's genocidal government and Army. However, every time units from the Honduran Army cross over our border in cooperation with the Duartist Army, the clashes such as those on 28 May will be repeated, with its regrettable consequences.

The FMLN appeals to the Honduran Army to abstain from participating in the counterinsurgency operations in our territory. Otherwise, such actions will spread the war to Honduras.

Revolution or death, we will win
FMLN General Command.
El Salvador, 31 May, 1987

COPREFA REPORTS RESULTS OF RECENT CLASHES

PA031840 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1630 GMT 2 Jun 87

[Coprefa communique]

[Text] Three individuals were wounded when a vehicle of the Estrellita del Norte Company with registration plate No 70270 was machinegunned. Orlando Alvarado, Ana Emerita Alvarado, and Angel Dejigaderas were the casualties of this terrorist attack, which took place at 0500 yesterday in the vicinity of km 77.5 on the Northern Trunk Highway.

Another bus was machinegunned in the vicinity of Hacienda El Zapote, in Concepcion Quezaltepeque, Chalatenango Department. The bus was heading from that city to San Salvador. As a result of this attack, one civilian was wounded.

Terrorist groups that carried out an incursion in Hacienda California, in Jiquilisco, Usulutan Department, burned five tractors and a depot containing farming supplies.

Meanwhile, two peasants were killed by extremists in San Miguel and Chalatenango Departments: Jose Leopoldo Ticas and Pedro Marroquin. The former was killed in Miramar, San Jorge jurisdiction, San Miguel Department; while the latter was killed in (Metaya), Agua Caliente, Chalatenango Department. The reasons behind this new terrorist crime are not yet known.

The Army killed four terrorists in clashes that took place in various areas of the country. Two were killed during a clash with troops of the General Ramon Belloso Batallion, which surprised an FMLN column moving near Petapa Canton, La Laguna jurisdiction, Chalatenango. After this clash, two M-16 rifles, three mines, and other war materiel were seized. The other two subversives were killed during a clash with the Atonal Battalion. The armed clash took place in La Quesera, San Agustin, Usulutan. After this action, two M-16 rifles and their respective ammunition were seized.

FMLN subversives this morning attacked positions of the Engineers Military Detachment, which is responsible for security in Santa Maria Ostuma, La Paz Department. The attack lasted about 30 minutes and was repelled by troops stationed there. The terrorists sustained numerous casualties, including dead and wounded. Those casualties were presumably evacuated from the area by their companeros. In repelling the terrorist attack, two soldiers were killed.

COMMENTARY ON 'INCIDENT' WITH U.S. EMBASSY

PA030144 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Jun 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] A few months ago, a Guatemalan citizen filed an injunction against the U.S. Embassy in Guatemala because that citizen felt the public interest was being affected by the alleged security practices of the embassy building. Contrary to all predictions, the constitutionality court ruled in favor of the U.S. Embassy, and everything remained as if nothing has happened, even though the embassy gardens obstruct traffic on that street on Zone 10 and despite the fact that one of the first articles of the Constitution of the Republic establishes freedom of movement.

However, the whole issue is more serious. One whole family was the target of abuse by the bodyguards of the U.S. ambassador to Guatemala. As a result of this aggression, several members of that family are hospitalized, recovering from bullet wounds.

On several other occasions, the public did not learn of similar abuses. However, now that there is almost full freedom of expression this ugly incident has been made public. The authorities should set straight those people who turn diplomatic immunity into impunity. These people do as they see fit, without anyone daring to press charges against them.

The Chacon Gomez family has given us an example of courage. With much less cause than they suffered, anyone in the United States would be filing a multimillion-dollar lawsuit. Why are we then going to allow the U.S. Embassy to abuse our dignity in such an outrageous manner? The government has to set straight those who -- money in hand -- come to Guatemala to push us around.

Some government officials have even said that some diplomats have excessive protection. When commenting on the incident involving the security of U.S. Ambassador Alberto Martinez Piedra and the members of a Guatemalan family, Foreign Minister Mario Quinonez Amezquita said this was a regrettable incident that could be prevented by giving better training to the security men who protect some officials and diplomats. Foreign Miniter Quinonez Amezquita also said it is quite possible there is excessive security and protection surrounding some diplomats and -- therefore -- it is necessary to adopt some measures in order to prevent such situations from happening again. He added he will suggest that all vehicles forming part of security motorcades be equipped with loudspeakers to prevent endangering the lives of other persons.

ARMY ANSWERS CHARGES OF HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

PA040250 Guatemala City Radio Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] The Guatemalan Army has rejected statements by self-styled human rights defenders that there is a state of siege and a curfew after 1900 in Santiago Atitlan, Torola.

Various institutions made those statements in Madrid, Spain and Geneva, Switzerland simultaneously. The Guatemalan Army issued a communique today that reads as follows:

Human rights, a smokescreen that favors terrorists [words indistinct] Santiago Atitlan.

While the terrorists allies' spokesmen are heard abroad reporting that the Guatemalan Army is limiting human rights in the area of Santiago Atitlan, there is a completely different reality in that area. Those statements made abroad are nothing but a disguised intervention in favor of the terrorist faction ORPA [Revolutionary Organization of the People in Arms], one of whose latest strongholds [word indistinct] has been weakened by the intensive harassment and pressure exerted by the Army.

The Javier Tambriz Front, which is part of the aforementioned clandestine organization, is practically cornered near Santiago Atitlan. In its desperate attempt to escape the Army pressure it has resorted to the criminal practice of laying mines, regardless of the casualties they inflict among the peasant population. Such were the recent cases reported to the press on 24 April when a father and his son became innocent victims of some deadly explosive traps. As a result of this incident, Francisco [name indistinct] and his little son, Jose, were seriously injured and the little boy practically went blind.

The Guatemalan Army is not only fulfilling its institutional duty of struggling against terrorism in [words indistinct], but it is also bringing fraternal and timely assistance to the various communities, just as it recently did with two medical and dental operations in Santiago Atitlan on 28 and 29 May. During those operations 268 medical and 149 dental consultations were carried out.

The Army regrets the fact that because of their good intentions, human rights organizations are being deceived by terrorist front organizations that unilaterally claim human rights exclusively for terrorists but never mention the barbarism of their comrades, who attack helpless peasants, as in the aforementioned case. Such attacks are carried out with impunity and cruelty by the enemies of peace in Guatemala.

Evidently, the uncomfortable position of the terrorists in the area of Santiago Atitlan, caused by the heavy pressure from the Army, has provoked the concern and intervention of the aforementioned organizations, which support the terrorist ideology, the Army bulletin concludes.

REBEL ACTIONS INCREASE IN 8 DEPARTMENTS

PA040102 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 2 Jun 87 p 3

[Text] Guatemala City, 2 June -- Guerrilla organizations have markedly increased the number of their military and propaganda operations in 8 of the country's 22 departments in the past weeks and, consequently, caused greater mobilization of the government forces.

The rebels have apparently recovered part of the ground lost because of General Efrain Rios Montt's stiff counterinsurgency campaign. The rebels had become so strong in 1980 and 1981 that they controlled a large portion of the country's northwest.

General Jaime Hernandez Mendez, former national defense minister, is one of those who reported that the "subversive" activities occur in Peten, Quiche, and the country's southwest, particularly San Marcos. The extremists' activities affect other departments.

According to local residents and government sources in the police and Army, the rebels are active in Quetzaltenango, Huehuetenango, Solola, Chimaltenango, Suchitepequez, and other places.

The Army's information department has reported that clashes resulting in casualties for both sides have occured in Peten and the most important actions have occurred in Solola. Rebel and counterinsurgency actions have taken place south of Atitlan Lake.

The so-called Rebel Armed Forces, FAR, operate in the north. The Poor People's Guerrilla Army, EGP, operates in Quiche, while the Revolutionary Organization of the People in Arms, ORPA, is active in the country's southwest.

These groups and the Guatemalan Labor Party, PGT, form the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity, which is active in propaganda both here and abroad.

Terencio Garcia, linked with the anti-Sandinist movement backed by President Ronald Reagan's adminstration, reported recently that Nicaragua has been using Belizean territory since 1986 to supply arms to the Guatemalan guerrillas.

If true, this would explain why the rebels are or have become more belligerent in Peten. It has also been reported that the Army has discovered camps and arms caches in this distant department.

Defense Minister General Alejandro Gramajo Morales, however, has flatly refuted this transfer of arms and said that the Army controls this area of the country.

Concerning the situation south of Lake Atitlan, in Solola, Gen Gramajo Morales stated "this is due to the Army's initiative and to the operations it has been carrying out in order to guarantee peace, freedom of movement, and to maintain everyday life as normal as possible. The Army is acting in all those place where the enemies of peace could show up."

The fact that a URNG broadcasting station started to function on 22 May has added a new factor to the insurgent movement, due to the importance of this new medium in reaching the population.

"Radio [La Voz] Popular", as it has been named by the guerrilla leaders, broadcasts on Fridays, and is a sort of "official voice" as is the case of "Radio Venceremos" and "Radio Farabundo Marti," operated by the Salvadoran guerrillas.

The Salvadoran insurgency has been able to extend its influence on the general population thanks to these radio stations. In the case of the Guatemalan extremist radio station, it will no doubt be used to criticize the Christian Democratic government.

The conflict areas, first called that by Gen Efrain Rios Montt -- Rios Montt ousted President Lucas Garcia on 23 March 1982 -- because of the "terrorist presence" there, have once again become just that, and the inhabitants live in fear of falling into guerrilla hands.

Clashes have taken place in El Quiche, where the EGP was very strong in the first part of this decade; there have also been attacks and guerrilla operations attempting to force the inhabitants to join the movement.

Widespread antiguerilla actions took place at the end of April and beginning of May in Santiago Atitlan and other municipalities of Solola. The neighbors have reported that the Air Force has bombed places where it is assumed there are rebel camps or minefields.

In Quetzaltenango municipalities, the ORPA has carried out propaganda campaigns and have demanded that Civil Defense Patrol [PAC] members join their ranks and "struggle together against repression and for a popular democracy."

According to reports from people who have been there, other conflict areas are northern Suchitepequez, part of Chimaltenango, and northern Huehuetenango, where the guerrillas construct roadblocks and demand cash from passengers of vehicles traveling between cities and harass government forces.

Reports also reveal that in Huehuetenango, El Quiche, San Marcos and El Peten, the extremists flee into Mexican territory after their attacks.

COSTA RICAN PRESIDENT TO MEET CEREZO 6 JUNE

PA040210 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0058 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Text] Costa Rican President Oscar Arias Sanchez will meet briefly with Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo next Saturday in Guatemala City to discuss the final details of his peace plan for Central America, Guatemalan Foreign Minister Mario Quinonez announced today.

Quinonez added that Arias requested a meeting with President Cerezo during his return trip from Europe. Arias visited several European cities seeking support for his peace plan for the Isthmus, which will be the main topic of the summit of Central American presidents to be held in Guatemala on 25-26 June.

The topics to be discussed by Cerezo and Arias have not been disclosed, as they will be presented by the Costa Rican president, Foreign Minister Quinonez said. He stressed the importance of the meeting, in view of the support that President Arias' plan for Central America has received from European countries.

Quinonez also announced that the meeting of the Guatemalan, Salvadoran, Honduran, Nicaraguan, and Costa Rican presidents will be held in Guatemala City, so the numerous delegations accompanying the Central American presidents can find better accommodations.

CLASH REPORTED BETWEEN HONDURAN ARMY, CONTRAS

PA031427 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1130 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] Seven anti-Sandinist guerrillas have been killed and six others wounded in a clash with an Army post. Here is a report by the AFP correspondent in Tegucigalpa:

Seven anti-Sandinist guerrillas died and six others were wounded in a clash with a Honduran Army post in El Paraiso Department bordering on Nicaragua, the press correspondent based in the area has reported.

The armed clash took place Saturday when the contras attacked a Honduran border post. After receiving reinforcements, the forces there answered the attack and inflicted the casualties on the rebels.

The press correspondent noted that the serious incident took place in the vicinity of (El Aburrido) hill, between towns of (Espanol Grande) and Arenales, some 200 km east of Tegucigalpa and 3 km from the Nicaraguan border.

Residents of (Espanol Grande), which is 1 km from (El Aburrido), said that on Saturday morning a group of 30 guerrillas crossed the border into Nicaragua, and in the afternoon after returning to Honduras, launched the attack against the Honduran soldiers, who were occupying a position on the hill. To repel the attack, which they thought had been launched by Sandinist troops, the Honduran troops asked for reinforcements. The reinforcements used a 120-mm mortar with disastrous results for the attackers, who immediately surrendered according to testimony obtained by the correspondents.

The residents reported that the attack was supposedly launched by the contras in response to the attitude they encounter in Honduran Army posts as they try to return to Honduras after being harassed by the Sandinists. They also noted that the contras may have launched the attack to provoke a conflict between the Honduran Army and the EPS.

The sources also said that on Saturday morning the contras set fire to the homes of two peasants near (Espanol Grande). The communities of Arenales and (Espanol Grande) are some 30 km from Yamales and (Banco Grande), where early this year 4,000 contras were relocated, according to reports by persons displaced from the area who returned to their homes shortly afterwards.

RUIZ DISCUSSES OIL SHORTAGE PROBLEM, COOPERATION

PA031510 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 29 May 87 pp 1, 8

[Text] Managua (ANN) — Nicaragua is currently experiencing difficulties in the supply of oil and its by-products because its suppliers could only guarantee 40 percent of the 765,000 tons of crude needs by the country.

Nicaraguan Foreign Cooperation Minister Henry Ruiz made this announcement at the end of the fourth Joint Nicaraguan-Czechoslovak session, in which a cooperation protocol was signed. According to this protocol, Nicaragua will initially receive $10 million, a figure that could be increased to $28 million during 1987.

Ruiz stressed that the current fuel shortage in the country could be overcome shortly because his government is involved in efforts to cover the deficit of oil and its by-products.

The leader recalled that Nicaragua spends $225 million on the import of petroleum, its by-products, grease, and oil, and only exports a total of $250 million.

The lack of guarantees in the fuel supply is because the Soviet Union, the main Nicaraguan supplier, is facing limitations. However, he noted that the GDR will cover part of the Nicaraguan deficit by supplying 90,000 tons of petroleum. Cuba will supply 60,000 tons, Bulgaria 40,000, and Hungary, a large quantity.

The Nicaraguan Government also asked the Czechoslovak delegation, headed by First Deputy Foreign Trade Miniter Ladislav Vodrazka, to supply another 90,000 tons of crude.

At the same time, Ruiz added, Nicaragua is attempting to obtain oil from Latin American countries, particularly Mexico.

Ruiz disclosed that Nicaragua explained to the Latin American countries that Nicaragua cannot be left without oil because, technically, the U.S. strategy of aggression is coinciding with this situation. "They cannot become accomplices of U.S. policy," Ruiz said.

He maintained that the Contadora and Support Groups have understood the situation and continue trying to achieve peace in the region; however, they also understand that if the economy crumbles, the effort of the Nicaraguan people would be useless.

Ruiz recalled that Nicaragua is not the only country with an oil supply deficit; an international crisis already exists because of an overdemand from consumers [as published].

This situation is worse with the war situation prevailing in the Persian gulf, which has affected the oil supply to developed countries.

In addition, Ruiz said the U.S. adjustment policy, which includes the devaluation of the dollar and other important currencies in the financial world, has caused a drop in the oil prices, thus affecting explorations and investments by large oil companies.

Despite the scarcity prevailing in the country, which has resulted in long lines of vehicles, Ruiz does not foresee that fuel prices will rise.

"If an adjustment were made, it would be to defend the current war economy," the minister said after noting that since Nicaragua has the cheapest fuel in Central America, and probably Latin America, all the drivers who travel through the country are taking it away.

PRT SAYS COMMUNISTS ADVOCATE 'CONTRA VICTORY'

PA032020 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] The Revolutionary Workers Party [PRT] has criticized the Nicaraguan Communist Party, describing it as propagandist and counterrevolutionary. In the bi-weekly EL SOCIALISTA, the PRT states that the Communist Party's weekly AVANCE has become the organ of the right-wing political parties. The PRT criticizes the Communists because on 5 February they signed a nine-point document asking the government to establish a cease-fire between the Army and the contras, among other things.

The PRT maintains that by supporting that document the Communists have openly advocated a contra victory and a return to Somozism.

CANADA PROTESTS CONTRA COOPERATIVE ATTACK TO U.S.

PA040252 Managua International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] The Canadian Government has strongly protested to the U.S. Government over the attack staged by [words indistinct] mercenaries on a peasant cooperative in Nicaragua that had been built with Canadian assistance and cooperation.

Charles Clark, secretary of state for external affairs, sent a note to Washington voicing his anger and condemning U.S. military intervention in that Central American nation. The note by the Canadian official also described such actions as intolerable, particularly those actions in which the Canadian people and government are involved.

CONTRAS TO HOLD MEETING ON 'INTERNAL' PROBLEMS

PA030230 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1801 GMT 2 Jun 87

[Excerpt] Tegucigalpa, 2 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- The full directorate of the anti-Sandinist forces will begin meeting tomorrow in Tegucigalpa to try to solve some internal problems, a contra spokesman informed ACAN-EFE today.

Adolfo Calero Portocarrero, a member of the recently created Nicaraguan Resistance, arrived in the Honduran capital today to welcome the other leaders of the anti-Sandinist group who will arrive on Wednesday.

Azucena Ferrey, a Christian Democrat; Aristides Sanchez, liberal; Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, independent; Alfredo Cesar of the Southern Opposition Bloc [BOS]; Alfonso Robelo, social democrat, and a delegate from the Indian rebel military forces of KISAN [Unity of the Nicaraguan Atlantic Coast Indigenous Peoples] whose name was not disclosed, will attend the meeting.

Enrique Bermudez, chief of staff of the Nicaraguan Resistance northern front and a former colonel in Somoza's army, will also attend the meeting.

The assembly will be "self-critical and evaluative," will deal with the manner in which military operations in Nicaragua and political operations abroad are handled, and will seriously analyze the financial situation of the anti-Sandinist organizations, the spokesman said.

Newspaper reports today indicated that this meeting is an effort to resolve, among other things, the differences that have emerged between the rebel commanders and their human rights office, created with funds from the U.S. Congress to observe the anti-Sandinists' combat methods.

The contra leaders, the spokesman said, will probably not make statements to the press in view of the seriousness of the matters they will discuss, and because of the uncomfortable situation they are currently facing in the United States, Honduras, and Nicaragua.

The spokesman admitted that the organization's military situation is "critical" because of the lack of ammunition, medical and food supplies, arms, uniforms, boots, and other war materiel necessary to keep an army of 12,000 guerrillas equipped. [passage omitted]

FDN CLAIMS EPS BASE DESTROYED IN FIERCE FIGHTING

PA021825 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1806 GMT 2 Jun 87

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 2 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- Anti-Sandinist commandos have destroyed the Sandinist military base in Abisinia, an FDN spokesman announced here today.

The source added that a brief radio report received at the rebel information center in Tegucigalpa states that the base is located 22 km east of the township of Pantasma and 28 km west of the artificial lake of Apanas in the Nicaraguan department of Jinotega.

The war report also noted that the guerrillas and the Sandinist forces are locked in fierce fighting in the vicinity of the destroyed base.

According to the spokesman, the casualties inflicted on the Sandinists "could be considerable" and "many weapons and ammunition have been seized from them."

He explained that the report will be updated soon when more precise reports of the action arrive in Tegucigalpa.

EPS REPORTS 213 CONTRA CASUALTIES IN REGION 6

PA031744 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Report by Francisco Flores]

[Text] It has been learned in Matagalpa that the EPS inflicted 213 casualties on the Somozist counterrevolutionaries from 16-31 May. Many weapons, military supplies, knapsacks, U.S.-made communications equipment, and important documents were recovered. This was reported by the public relations office. The actions took place in various parts of Region 6.

The criminal actions by the state-sponsored terrorists include attacks on three civilian settlements: Zacatera, 7 km northwest of Wiwili, (San Andres de Poboque), north of Wilike, Rio Blanco; and Mancotal, 7 km northeast of San Rafael del Norte. Defenseless people, including children, were murdered and peasant dwellings were burned down.

The Defense [Ministry] communique says that Somozists kidnapped 24 peasants in Rancho Grande, Rosita, Zacatera, and Siuna.

CONSTRUCTION WORKERS CRITICIZE GOVERNMENT

PA021953 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 31 May 87 p 5

[Excerpts] The economic concerns of a sector of construction workers were voiced yesterday during an assembly of the Managua SCAAS [Union of Carpenters, Masons, Joiners, and Related Workers]. Workers asked that the use of the compact standards catalog [catalogo de normas compactadas] be discontinued and that work continue under the 1983 catalog and under the terms agreed with enterprise administrators. [passage omitted]

Rolando Velasquez, one of the SCAAS leaders who presided over yesterday's assembly, said that SCAAS members do not have CAT [Workers Supply Centers] cards. He complained that over the past several years, 20 workers have been killed by buses.

Velasquez and other SCAAS leaders used various forms of political attack to substantiate their opposition to the use of the catalog. They said the aggression is repeatedly blamed for problems when mistakes and even abuses have actually been committed by certain administrative officials.

Velasquez read point "C" of the SCAAS position statement. It stated that SCAAS has decided to "continue working under conventional accords between workers and enterprise administrators," who were blamed for the mistakes that the government covers up.

Socialist Party Deputy Domingo Sanchez, who was not in the country, told [Construction] Minister Valenzuela that he also used to fight before, when he was ignored.

"A donkey requests that he at least be fitted for a bit before it is put on him," he remarked, in reference to the SCAAS complaint yesterday that it was not asked to participate in the study [words indistinct] that the CST [Sandinist Central Organization of Workers], the MITRAB [Labor Ministry], and MITRANS [Transport Ministry] technicians said that this is not true. They said that SCAAS has not wanted to join the efforts to increase productivity in the construction industry.

PDC LEGISLATORS TERM DIAZ RETIREMENT 'POSITIVE'

PA032227 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 3 Jun 87 p 1A

[Article by Jose Quintero De Leon, Jorge Amaya, and Manuel Alvarez Cedeno]

[Text] Legislator Carlos Arellano Lennox, vice president of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC], has described Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera's retirement as chief of General Staff of the Defense Forces of Panama [FDP] as "a positive development for the country's and the FDP's democratization."

Arellano made it clear that Diaz Herrera's departure from the FDP is positive because Diaz Herrera demonstrated on several occasions that he was staunchly opposed to dismantling the "hardline" policy this government has maintained for 20 years against the independent sectors and the democratic opposition.

Arellano recalled that it was Diaz Herrera who brought pressure to bear on former Attorney General Rafael Rodriguez when Rodriguez tried to solve the case of [wrongdoing at] the Social Security Fund. He added that "it was Col Diaz Herrera who staged the theatrical piece, fit for a television soap opera, in which German citizen Gunter Hoffman was portrayed as a witness allegedly familiar with details of Dr Hugo Spadafora Franco's murder." Also, as stated by [former president] Ardito Barletta, "it was because of Col Diaz Herrera's compulsive attitude" that Barletta stepped down as president.

Arellano reiterated that "Diaz Herrera's retirement is a positive thing for the National Guard, as with Colonel Diaz Herrera's departure, the main party politicizer within the institution disappears."

Additionally, PDC legislator Guillermo Cochez said it is important to recall that it was Colonel Diaz Herrera "who violently threatened" Alberto Aleman Boyd followers to prevent them from backing Aleman Boyd's aspirations as National Assembly president. Diaz Herrera succeeded in installing PRD [Democratic Revolutionary Party] member Ovidio Diaz in that post.

Cochez said if it were true that Diaz Herrera "was the planner of the Mauro Zuniga kidnapping and the beheading of Dr Hugo Spadafora, as PRD members who back [General Manuel Antonio] Noriega have always maintained, it would be interesting for these two crimes, which have placed so many dark clouds over the FDP, to finally be resolved."

Meanwhile, National Assembly President Ovidio Diaz was of the opinion that the retirement will not affect the parliament, as the chamber has always been handled independently, and sharply denied that his appointment was due to the retired military man.

Ovidio Diaz said the colonel's retirement did not surprise him as this occurred within the normal parameters characteristic of FDP behavior.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON DUE OBEDIENCE DEBATE

Alfonsin Sought Original Bill

PY031133 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2010 GMT 2 Jun 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Jun (AFP) -- Presidential adviser Angel Federico Robledo today reported that President Raul Alfonsin "would have rather had" the original text of the Due Obedience Bill, but he decided to accept the changes imposed by the Senate.

After a meeting of approximately 40 minutes with the president, Robledo said that Alfonsin admitted in that meeting his preference for the original text of the bill, but the senators' position "convinced the president about the advantage of accepting the changes."

Alfonsin Meets UCR Deputies

PY031910 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2202 GMT 2 Jun 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Jun (NA) -- President Raul Alfonsin today told the 17 UCR [Radical Civic Union] Deputies who met with him at the Olivos Residence that there may be "important news" before he travels to Geneva next Monday regarding the policy toward the Armed Forces. This may include the creation of a congressional commission to analyze the restructuring of the military institutions, a reliable source has revealed.

The president received the deputies and, smiling, said "so, you are the balkers," thus alluding to a headline in the front page of a newspaper.

Then he individually greeted all the deputies present: Federico Storani, Jorge Horta, Juan Cavalleri, Juan Stavale, Ruben Berri, Julio Dimasi, Horacio Huarte and Julio Ginzo (for Buenos Aires); Rodolfo Parente and Juan Elizalde (for Entre Rios); Conrado Storani, Jr and Dolores Diaz de Aguero (for Cordoba); Ricardo Daud (for Salta); Genaro Collante (Catamarca); Ricardo Terrile (for Santa Fe); Ariel Puebla (for the Federal Capital); and Santiago Lopez (for Chubut).

Only the two Storanis, Terrile, Cavallari, Ginzo, Lopez, Huarte, and Elizalde spoke at the meeting. The question that everyone had in mind was voiced by one of the deputies from Buenos Aires who asked "to what extent, from the position of weakness that is implied by this new concession (to the military), can the Armed Forces by restructured?"

Along the same line, another deputy from Buenos Aires noted that "this law can be accepted in that it supposes the end of one stage and the beginning of another." He thus alluded to the end of the conflict with the military over the trials and the government's ability to initiate a restructuring of the Armed Forces.

Alfonsin assumed responsibility for the law, which was "necessary," he said, adding that the restructuring "is possible because the government is strong." [passage indistinct]

The deputies did not take to the meeting any alternative proposal to the bill which was modified by the Senate. They only asked questions in a cordial manner, a source reported, noting that "there were no harsh exchanges with the president at any time."

One of the deputies said that "the situation leaves no choice but to accept the law," thus hinting that the procedure to pass the law has gone beyond a point where the law can be stopped in the lower house.

The deputies let it be understood, however, that they will make their positions known at a meeting of the bloc and then abide by a majority decision to approve the law.

Another deputy pointed out to Alfonsin that "those who are here voted for the original version of the bill, although many of us did so against our own convictions."

Regarding demands that the government take further measures in the military area, Alfonsin said that "important measures may be announced before my trip to Geneva." These measures may include the creation of a congressional commission made up of representatives of all political blocs that will function within the Defense Ministry. This commission will work hand-in-hand with the secretary of the Defense Ministry to define the plan "for restructuring the Armed Forces and formulating a new defense policy."

Editorial Considers Issue

PY031821 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 3 Jun 87 p 10

[Text] As the final assault is being prepared for tomorrow by the administration in its drive to push the controversial "Due Obedience" Bill through Congress, it would be a good time for the president to take pause to reflect on just what this so-called "victory" will cost his government and the nation. Over a score of deputies from the president's own party provided him with a golden opportunity for this reflection this week by announcing that they would not vote for the legislation with the amendments to it made in the upper house. Oddly enough it was the president himself who originally convinced his party mates in the legislature not to accept modifications in the bill as it was sent to the Senate and later the self-same Alfonsin who was reportedly responsible for the modifications that would allow ranks equivalent to full-colonel and brigadier general to benefit from what is becoming a wide-ranging amnesty bill, instead of just those from lieutenant colonel down as originally implied. But the opportunity was not grasped. The administration apparently preferred the possibility of a ruling party split to the possibility of not further appeasing recalcitrant military men.

Luckily for the president and his party, the leadership of loyal young Radical Federico Storani (Buenos Aires) who had originally expressed his opposition to the changes prevented a major split by convincing most of the dissenting deputies that they, like he himself, should do the president's bidding for the good of party unity. This did not, however, keep a handful of the opposing Radicals from standing their ground and forming a new line within the party. The name of that new line, the April 19 Renewal and Change Movement, is in itself a burden on the conscience of the administration, since the date in that name is the one on which President Alfonsin went to Campo de Mayo to put down the Easter Week uprisings and came back to indicate that "people power" had won out in the struggle with de facto power. The dissenting deputies' position is that the ever increasing scope of the "due obedience" whitewash is a retreat from that Easter Sunday victory over those who still believe that all one has to do to get one's way is to wave one's gun in the face of the people.

Would that the nature of the game of politics were not as it is. But as things are in a less than perfect world it is undoubtedly too late for the president to recognize the error that the institutionalization of "due obedience" constitutes. And thanks to his groundwork with dissenting deputies, there is little chance of the bill's not being passed into law. The tragedy is that the price of this "victory" is a much higher one than an infant democracy can afford to pay: the subordination of justice to the appeasement of former repressors and the submission of democratic rule to the consent of the military.

MID-RANKING ARMY OFFICERS 'SUPPORT' DEMOCRACY

PY032132 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1313 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Jun (NA) -- The large majority of middle-ranking officers support the democratic system and do not harbor coupist intentions, nor do they support the military government which was installed in March 1976, a military source has revealed.

The spokesman also said that "the young officers were disturbed by the presence of a large number of retired officers, who were part of that military government, at the Army Day celebrations held at the military college on 29 May.

The spokesman added that the young officers "do not support the former commanders in chief who were sentenced for committing serious human rights violations."

The source said that "the Army has not put a knife to the government's neck to approve an amnesty law," but explained that there was clear displeasure, and this situation persists, about "the manner in which the High Command discredited the middle-ranking officers who took part in the antisubversive war."

"There is no plan for a coup, now or in the future," the source said, adding that "the displeasure within the Army is linked to the need to put everything in its place and to the fact that the Army must be considered a sector of society, so that its members are not sidelined."

POLL REVEALS FEELINGS AGAINST ARMED FORCES

PY021452 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1136 GMT 30 May 87

[All figures as received]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 May (NA) -- According to results of a poll released here today, 34.5 percent of the people polled have a negative impression of the Armed Forces while 30 percent have a positive impression; 34.5 percent oppose the end of trials for human rights violations and 27 percent favor it.

The poll entitled "The Military Issue and Public Opinion" was conducted by consultants Lynch, Menendez and Nivel on the basis of surveys the firm conducted between July 1986 and April 1987.

The poll was conducted in Buenos Aires, Greater Buenos Aires, Salta, Rio Negro, and San Luis Provinces.

The poll revealed that 12.5 percent of those surveyed have a "very bad" impression of the Armed Forces, while [words indistinct]; 27.5 percent consider the Armed Forces' image to be "not bad," 25.5 percent consider it to be "good," and 4.5 percent consider it to be "very good." The last two figures make up a 30 percent favorable rating.

The favorable opinion was higher in the capital, while the unfavorable opinions were balanced throughout greater Buenos Aires. Eight percent of those surveyed abstained.

On balance the opinions over the end of the trials is slightly negative, according to the consultants.

A group of 10.5 percent consider the initiative to be "very bad," while 24 percent consider it to be "bad." Opinions against the initiative thus totaled 34.5 percent, being the same percentage as that of people who have a negative opinion of the Armed Forces.

Twelve percent of the people surveyed maintained that the initiative was "not bad," 25 percent stated that it was "good," and just 2 percent said it was "very good." These last two figures represent 27 percent of people who are in favor of the initiative.

The consultants explained that 26.5 percent of the people surveyed did not answer the questions about the end of the trials issue, which reveals a high degree of ignorance on the topic.

The consultants added that among those that have a negative opinion on the issue most had noted for left-wing parties, while among those who have a positive opinion on the end to the trials issue a large group had voted for centrist parties.

The consultants added that members of the ruling Radical Civic Union have a balanced opinion on the issue, while Peronists have assumed a more negative stand.

The consultants concluded by saying that men in general have a more favorable opinion of the Armed Forces and the end of the trials than women.

INTERNATIONAL POLICE FORCES BREAK UP DRUG RING

PY032054 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1327 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] Cordoba, 3 Jun (TELAM) -- The Cordoba branch of the Federal Police, in an operation coordinated with Brazilian police and with The Hague's Interpol, have busted the so-called Netherlands international drug ring, arresting 12 people, and seizing several kg of cocaine.

The investigation began with a tipoff in Europe: The phone number of a house on Cerro de las Rosas, owned by Maria Ramona Leyva. A court order was issued, which made it possible for the police to gather information on phone calls from Bolivia, Brazil, and the Netherlands over a 4-month period.

The investigation came to a head over the weekend, when it was learned that a major cocaine shipment was to be brought to Sao Paulo by two women and a man on a regular flight from La Paz.

With this information the Brazilian police arrested the two women and seized the drug. The man managed to escape but later was found at a house, the address of which was supplied from Cordoba. A Chilean woman with a forged Argentine passport was also arrested and 7 kg of cocaine was seized. Meanwhile, 2 houses were raided and 12 people were arrested in Cordoba; most of the detainees have links with drug trafficking.

Cordoba has reportedly been identified as the headquarters of the organization. The traffickers in charge of collecting the drug in Bolivia and taking it to European capitals via Brazil were supposedly sent from Cordoba.

Inspector Alcides Bresso, the Cordoba Federal Police chief, confirmed the identification of Leyva [name as received], a 47-year-old Argentine women.

Bresso told LV3 Radio Cordoba that police are tracking Leyva, who will not escape because, as he said, he did not believe his remarks will be publicized in Europe. He added that Leyva is in a European capital, which he did not identify.

Bresso said that Leyva has a diverse international criminal record which includes prostitution. He confirmed that 12 people were arrested in Cordoba but refused to give further details of the case because the investigations continue.

FOREIGN MINISTRY FORMS NEW AFRICAN DEPARTMENTS

PY032218 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 3 Jun 87 pp 1, 4

[Text] Foreign Minister Dante Caputo has signed a resolution ordering the reorganization of the Africa and Near East Departments of the Foreign Ministry.

According to the resolution, "it has been decided to create two new departments to replace the existing one, given the complexity of the problems of the African Continent. These problems demand great dedication which is difficult to attain if it is considered as a single unit."

The new Africa and Near East Department of the Foreign Ministry will be headed by Ambassador Andres Censtermans, and it will be responsible for matters pertaining to the following countries: Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Mauritania, Sudan, Tunisia, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Syria, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, and the Arab Republic of Yemen.

The new Subsahara Africa Department [Africa Subsahariana] will be headed by Ambassdor Ruben Antonio Veia and it will be responsible for Angola, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Comoros Islands, the Ivory Coast, Chad, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Gabon, The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ecuatorial Guinea, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Namibia, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zaire, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

BRODERSOHN PLEASED WITH U.S. BANKS' DEBT DECISION

PY031404 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0220 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Jun (TELAM) -- Finance Secretary Mario Brodersohn today described as good the decision by the U.S. banks to increase the allocations destined to cover the risk of nonrepayment of Third World debts.

He said: It is a healthy measure, but it will have no effect whatsoever on our country, because after making the decision, the banks announced that they will provide the new funds in keeping with the accord signed with them.

Brodersohn made these remarks tonight in a speech he delivered as part of a series of lectures sponsored by the Latin American Integration Institute (INTAL) and the Eugenio Blanco Foundation. The lecture by Brodersohn followed one by Secretary Adolfo Canitrot.

Brodersohn said that this year the country will not be affected by the international LIBOR rate, because the previous rate will remain unchanged for 180 days.

He also supported the capitalization of part of the debt, because, he said, this will help finance a larger volume of investments. No mechanism has been implemented for transferring stocks, he added.

Brodersohn criticized the international financial system, remarking that in 1980 it lent us $8 billion at a rate that was lower than the current rate and without any special conditions. Now, he added, to obtain $2 billion we have to negotiate agreements with the IMF and with our creditor banks as a whole.

He reiterated that if between 1985 and 1987 the price of farm products had stood at the same level as in 1984, Argentina would have received an additional $7.5 billion. We would not have had to ask for more money, and we would have had $2.5 billion left over.

BRIEFS

AUSTRAL DEVALUED -- Buenos Aires, 29 May (DYN) -- The Central Bank yesterday devalued the austral for the fifth time this month, setting it at 1.6160/1.62220 per greenback. Cumulative devaluation for the current month amounted to 5.6 percent, thus throwing shadows on May's inflation figures, estimated at four percent in government circles. [Excerpt] [Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 29 May 87 p 3 PY]

MAY PRICES INCREASE -- (DYN) -- Consumer prices rose 4.6 percent in May, following a sharp decline the last week of the month, the Economic and Social Policy Institute (IPES) said yesterday. According to IPES, prices rose 1.2 percent during the fourth week, taking the month's cumulative point-to-point figure to 6.4 percent and to 4.6 percent when comparing May's average prices with those of April. The National Institute for Statistics and Census (INDEC), has, meanwhile, estimated inflation for the month of May at four percent. The highest increase of this percentage was accounted for by entertainment and education, which rose 8.3 percent. Transport and communications climbed 7.1 percent, while foods and beverages rose 4.6 percent. Increases in other items ranged between 2.54 and 4.4 percent. [Excerpt] [Buenos Aires BUENOS ARIES HERALD in English 30 May 87 p 3 PY]

FM RADIO STATION OPENS -- La Rioja, 16 May (TELAM) -- A new FM radio station was opened last night in La Rioja. The 100-watt radio station is called FM Capital, is commercial, private, and transmits on 95.1 mhz. Pedro Villagas will be the radio station's director. [Excerpts] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1424 GMT 16 May 87 PY]

NEW DAILY BEGINS PUBLICATION -- Buenos Aires, 26 May (NA) -- The new newspaper PAGE TWELVE [PAGINA DOCE] today appeared for the first time in the streets of Buenos Aries and Greater Buenos Aires. [Excerpt] [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1215 GMT 26 May 87 PY]

NEW PERONIST BLOC FORMED -- (DYN) -- Senator Alberto Rodriguez Saa (Justicialist-San Luis) yesterday announced that he was leaving the orthodox Peronist caucus headed by Senator Vicente Saadi (Justicialist-Catamarca) to form a one-man Peronist bloc. There are now five such one-man parties among the 21 Justicialist senators while, apart from the two La Rioja senators and three still remaining loyal to Saadi, all the rest are Renewal Peronists. [Text] [Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 2 Jun 87 p 11 PY]

BEDREGAL CALLS FOR WORLDWIDE ANTIDRUG CRUSADE

PY030252 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal has said that the international community should actively engage in the struggle against drug trafficking, because it is more dangerous than the possibility of a nuclear confrontation. The minister called upon all nations to join a crusade against drug trafficking and support Bolivia's decision to wage an all-out war against this scourge.

Bedregal stated that the United States must support the Bolivian plan, because it is a major drug consumer.

[Begin Bedregal recording, in progress] ...has to do it for the sake of God; otherwise, society will collapse. It is a very serious problem.

The point is that people sometimes are not aware of facts. In fact, many people live [passage indistinct]. Some people say that dictatorships are good, because order prevails, it is possible to work (?and so forth). Under a dictatorship, a person may have a job and his family may enjoy a calm life, but one day at 0600 someone will ring the bell and it is not the milkman but the police, who raid his house and arrest him. He will then say that it would have been better to have lived in a democracy, where people can protest and fight for their rights.

The same thing happens with drug trafficking. Our people have not become aware of the facts because there are no drug addicts among their relatives, their children, their brothers, or their friends. So they remain unaware of the problem and have no feelings of solidarity.

The same thing is happening with many industrialized nations, which is why Latin America is sponsoring the upcoming Vienna conference, which will be a landmark in the struggle against drug trafficking. [end recording]

The minister stressed that the U.S. Government's response to the Bolivian proposal was positive, although the United States could not comply with some financial commitments because of a shortage of funds.

He concluded by saying that Bolivia understands that it has been impossible to implement the accords provided for in Annexes I and II of the 3-year plan of struggle against drug trafficking, stressing that it is essential to reach an agreement providing for all the necessary funds.

GOVERNMENT, 'COCA LEAF PRODUCERS' OPEN TALKS

PY031539 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0327 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] La Paz, 2 Jun (EFE) -- Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal today said that the Bolivian Government will favorably attend to the suggestions of the campesino sector regarding the eradication of coca farms.

The Bolivian foreign minister explained that the 3-year antidrug trafficking program has not yet been signed with the United States because it would have placed limitations on negotiations currently being conducted with the coca leaf producers.

The two mixed comittees created on 1 June to look into the problems of the coca leaf producers began their meetings today.

One of the committees is studying projects for the substitution of the coca farms in Los Yungas (La Paz Department) and in the Chapare (Cochabamba Department). Another committee is reviewing the legal problems of the plan for the substitution of the farms and the draft law dealing with controlled substances currently being debated in Congress. The other three committees are dealing with the 3-year antidrug trafficking plan, the taxes the campesinos will have to pay, and the review of international agreements.

Bedregal stated that the government will carefully study the suggestions of the coca leaf producers and will accept them "if they are sensible."

Planning Under Secretary Pedro Rubin de Celis recalled the commitment the campesino leaders assumed on 1 June that they will not assert any type of pressure against the government while the negotiations are being conducted.

On 28 May there were bloody confrontations, which resulted in two deaths, when coca leaf producers blocked the access road to Cochabamba (located southeast of La Paz) and the Army had to intervene.

BRIEFS

RELATIONS WITH NEPAL ESTABLISHED -- Nepal and Bolivia have decided to establish diplomatic relations. Representatives of the two nations before the United Nations issued a joint communique to this effect on 20 May 1987 in New York. [Summary] [La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 21 May 87 p 3 PY]

DISMANTLED COCAINE FACTORY FOUND -- A recently dismantled cocaine factory was discovered on the banks of the San Miguel River, in Santa Cruz de la Sierra Department. The factory, presumably dismantled by its owners, was discovered by UMOPAR [Mobile Units for Rural Areas] troops, which operated with air support. [Summary] [La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Jun 87 PY]

MINISTER ON AIDS CASES -- Health Minister Carlos Perez Guzman has said that no AIDS cases have been registered in Bolivia, adding that the case detected in Santa Cruz correspond to a disease whose symptoms, according to specialists, are similar to those of AIDS. [Summary] [La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Jun 87 PY]

CENTRAL BANK REORGANIZED -- Bolivian Central Bank General Manager Jack Trigo has announced that the reorganization of the Central Bank has been completed. Trigo announced that out of an original 1,221 employees just 500 employees will remain with the bank in La Paz and 50 employees in the Central Bank branch offices in the interior of the country. [Summary] [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 6 May 87 p 7 PY]

SARNEY DISCUSSES ARMED FORCES, NATIONAL ISSUES

PY031426 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 31 May 87 p 3

[Text] Brasilia — In an interview with Uruguayan journalists during his visit to Montevideo, President Jose Sarney said that to say that the Armed Forces could again take over the government in Brazil is like "seeing ghosts at midday," because the Armed Forces support the democratic process. The full text of the interview was released by Planalto Palace on 29 May.

Sarney said that thus far the military sector has not caused him any problems, adding that not once have they been insubordinate. On the contrary, the Armed Forces support the consolidation of the institutions and the democratic transition. The democratic process could not have progressed peacefully without the support of the Armed Forces, which are taking part in this great national effort.

Asked about the length of his presidential term, Sarney repeated that the issue "was practically and totally closed" from the moment he went on television to announce he would stay in power for 5 years. When his attention was called to the fact that political sectors believe the issue must be decided by the Constituent Assembly, Sarney said he counted on the support of the Democratic Alliance:

If I am the honorary president of the majority party in the Constituent Assembly; if I am the head of the PFL [Liberal Front Party], which is the second largest party in the Constituent Assembly; if two-thirds of the members of the Constituent Assembly are my political colleagues and members of the same political party; if as a president of the Republic who is linked to those political forces I make a decision and ask that these parties support my decision, I believe that they will do so, with the large majority they have in Congress.

Sarney was repeatedly asked about the Cruzado Plan, its relation with politics and the length of the presidential term, and about its results. Sarney said that the Cruzado Plan cannot be analyzed only from the economic point of view: "The plan had permanent social aspects. Instead of using classical formulas, we decided to use this plan to fight inflation. We do not doubt we will find a way to fight inflation without going into a recession." He further stated:

We will never try measures that will push us into a recession. All Brazilian efforts are directed toward growth. This year we expect our GDP to grow by nearly 5 percent.

According to Sarney, this growth will come about without the adoption of recessive measures. He admitted, however, that "evidently sometimes governments have to adopt tough measures." For Sarney, Brazil cannot continue to grow at such high rates as in the last 2 years. He stated that restrictive measures "have a very high political cost," but nevertheless "people in state offices have to be prepared to assume the responsibility and shoulder the political cost of measures that are necessary at difficult times."

Sarney said his government is committed to the development of the social sector to overcome social differences in the country. According to the president, the goal of his government is to invest up to 12 percent of the GDP in the social sector to lift the Brazilian standard of living by the end of this century to the levels of those of Mediterranean Europe. According to Sarney, investments in the social sector in Brazil have already increased from 8 to 10 percent of the GDP since his inauguration.

Concerning the possibilities of joint negotiations on the foreign debt, Sarney said that "each country should face the problem according to the characteristics of its debts." Sarney noted, however, that Third World countries may have to meet to seek "another type of solution," if the world economic situation changes and interest rates increase as in the past and if there is an increase in protectionism hampering the development of these countries. The president added: "Today, each country has to negotiate its particular problem independently."

Stressing the priority given to Latin America by Brazilian foreign policy, Sarney admitted that there are bureaucratic problems that hamper the export of Uruguayan products. The president, nevertheless, emphasized that trade between the two countries, as well as with Argentina, has increased significantly. Sarney said that South-South relations (between developing nations) should be intensified, but added that Brazil cannot have a self-sufficient economy in an increasingly interdependent world.

Regarding the new Brazilian constitution, Sarney stated that it should be modern, advanced, devoted to social rights, and represent the Brazilian feeling for "a great country, open and willing to grow, and with the desire to occupy a significant place in the world."

Regarding the new Brazilian political situation after the elections, Sarney reported on the situation of political parties and added that the country "has a Congress which is new and alive." The president added that after a long authoritarian period it is natural to have a "certain amount of effervescence," which in his opinion "is more appearance than real." Therefore, he concluded: "I believe that democratic institutions are becoming increasingly consolidated in Brazil and that freedoms are now being exercised more responsibly." In the face of all this political and economic outlook, Sarney said that Brazil is going to overcome its problems, which are only temporary. He added: "I will never join the legion of pessimists: In our country there is no room for pessimists."

GEN DE ANDRADA ANNOUNCES PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDACY

PY031848 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1600 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] General Antonio Carlos de Andrada Serpa has stated that the country runs the risk of becoming a second new state, similar to that of the Vargas dictatorship from 1937 to 1945.

Gen de Andrada held a news conference at the Brazilian Press Association and confirmed his candidacy for the Presidency of the Republic.

HIGH-VELOCITY MISSILE BEING DEVELOPED FOR ARMY

PY012227 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 31 May 87 p 2

[By Roberto Godoy]

[Text] The first high-velocity missile manufactured by the Brazilian war industry will be operational in 1988. This is the sophisticated MSAAV (Land-to-Air High Velocity Missile) jointly developed by ENGESA [Specialized Engineers, Inc] ORBITA [expansion unknown] and the British Aerospace group to meet the Brazilian Army's specifications. It is a remarkable weapon that can be fired from the shoulder at a target within a 5-7 km radius, flying at four times the speed of sound (nearly 5,000 kph). [paragraph continues]

The explosive charge of the warhead is small since the enemy aircraft will be destroyed by the transfer of kinetic energy upon impact of the extra-hard, high-speed warhead into the fuselage.

According to British Aerospace spokesman Ian Ostling, "in recent years the company has accumulated considerable expertise in this field and has great interest in applying it to new undertakings." Ostling said for at least 5 years his company has maintained a program "exclusively related to high-velocity devices."

The ENGESA-ORBITA group, formed this past January with the participation of EMBRAER [Brazilian Aeronautics Enterprise], is already developing the Leo project for the Army. This will be an antitank, laser-guided missile based on Italian technology from the Oto-Melara Company. The group has also assumed control of the old Piranha project, now renamed the MAA-1 Mol project, to provide the Air Force with an infrared, thermal-attracted air-to-air missile.

The MSAAV is simple and very efficient. In a single unit weighing approximately 30 kg, the operator will have all the optical and electronic information to fire at a low-flying aircraft or helicopter, or even at a light armored vehicle -- within a range of 7 km. The guidance system, which is "classified," probably will be based on a carbon dioxide laser, and it will provide information on target distance, target speed, and target priority by the nearest impending danger criterion, all within 1 second.

During the very fast flight to the target, the operator can steer the weapon by reading the real time of the laser's Doppler effect (changes in frequency as the missile gets closer or farther from the target). The MSAAV will weigh approximately 20 kg, carrying a 2.7 kg warhead of hardened metal (tungsten or nonactive [exaurido] uranium). The missile will be 1.2 meters long, with a 70-mm caliber. It will have no mobile parts. It will be stabilized in flight by a gyroscopic sensor and by its high average acceleration of up to 4.5 Mach.

To boost the appeal of the missile on the foreign market, ENGESA-ORBITA intends to make it very easy to operate, only requiring a few hours training for a man to carry out defensive missions under practically any condition.

In the United States, the LTV-VOUGHT Company completed development of its air-to-surface HVM (high-velocity missile) in 1983, and it is now working on a surface-to-air configuration that was tested in March. The training manual prepared by the LTV-VOUGHT Company carries in its first page an indication of the simplicity of the missile's operation: "You see the target, you aim at it, you squeeze the trigger, and then you no longer see the target."

$6 BILLION IN NEW MONEY NEEDED TO SPUR GROWTH

PY031551 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 2 Jun 87 p 32

[Text] Brasilia -- Brazil this year will need $6 billion in new money to guarantee an economic growth rate of approximately 5 percent. This was determined in studies being carried out at the Finance Ministry, and the result supports Finance Minister Bresser Pereira's economic stabilization plan.

Planalto Palace has already been informed about the amount of foreign resources the country needs by the finance minister, who stressed the need to accelerate the resumption of foreign debt negotiations. According to the information released yesterday at Planalto Palace, President Sarney wants the negotiations with the foreign bank to be resumed before the end of the month.

Of the $6 billion the country needs this year, $4 billion will be raised from the private foreign banks, and $2 billion from international institutions, such as the World Bank, the IBD, and the Paris Club.

The Bresser plan, currently being completed, will make room for the conversion of the foreign debt into risk capital. Although this conversion might not be all that important quantitatively, it is believed at the Finance Ministry that its psychologhical effect would be considerable.

According to assessments made at Planalto Palace and the Finance Ministry, Brazil should not have much difficulty raising the $6 billion it needs this year. The fact is being taken into consideration that the Baker Plan (which was conceived by U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker) might make available $20 billion to the economies of indebted Third World countries, while the Japanese Government will make $30 billion available over the next 3 years.

ANTIDRUG ACCORD SIGNED WITH VENEZUELA'S CONSALVI

PY040040 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Relay from the Foreign Ministry by Paulo Paiva Nogueira]

[Text] Brazil and Venezuela will intensify their struggle against drug trafficking. This is the main result of Venezuelan Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi's visit to Brasilia. Today he signed an agreement with Brazilian Foreign Minister Abreu Sodre by which the two countries will fight against drug trafficking.

The two foreign ministers also signed a technical cooperation agreement in the field of telecommunications. This agreement includes the training of Venezuelan experts in Brazil. Foreign Minister Abreu Sodre explained the meaning of the two agreements signed today in Itamaraty:

[Begin recording] Today we signed two communiques. One of them refers to communications -- transmissions of image, sound, and [word indistinct] from Brazil to Venezuela -- and improved telephone communications. This means that Brazilians and Venezuelans will become better acquainted. The second agreement refers to the struggle against drug trafficking. This is a great challenge that we must face with courage and persistence. If we do not succeed, at least we should be able to drastically reduce this activity, which aims to destroy the most important age group of the country; that is, the youth. [end recording]

NEW ANGOLAN AMBASSADOR MEETS SARNEY, SEEKS HELP

PY030305 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 2 Jun 87

[Excerpt] The new Angolan ambassador to Brazil, Francisco Romao de Oliveira e Silva, who today presented his credentials to President Jose Sarney, has said that Brazil may help Angola in its fight against apartheid.

The ambassador said that Angola is facing serious problems because of the South African system of racial segregation. He added that he believes Brazil will find ways and channels to help Angola solve this problem.

The Angolan ambassador also confirmed that President Sarney will visit his country, although the date has been postponed and has yet to be established. [passage omitted]

CONTRACT FOR IRON ORE EXPORTS SIGNED WITH ROK

PY271923 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 26 May 87 p A 23

[Text] Brasilia -- After signing a contract with the Rio Doce Valley Company for the purchase of 1 million tons of iron ore yearly, General Pak Tae-Chun, chairman of the Korean Pohang Steel Company, yesterday visited the Planalto Palace to thank President Jose Sarney for the medal of the National Order of the Grand Southern Cross which was awarded to him.

At the meeting, President Sarney said that the medal awarded to the Korean general is to show appreciation for his efforts to expand economic relations between the two countries.

With the signing of the contract, the ROK becomes the second largest importer of Brazilian iron ore. Japan is the largest importer with imports of 3.5 million tons yearly. The iron ore will be shipped from the maritime port of the Carajas railroad that links the Rio Doce Valley mines, located in southern Para, with Sao Luis, Maranhao.

Raymundo Mascarenhas, president of the Rio Doce Valley Company, accompanied Gen Pak Tae-Chun to the meeting with President Sarney.

BRIEFS

HOSPITAL INFECTION FIGURES RELEASED -- In Brazil, more people die of hospital infections than cancer. Brazil has the highest number of deaths from hospital infections in the world. Dr Lucio Nasser, Health Ministry specialist in infections, has reported that the situation is so serious that the number of fatalities stands at 70,000 a year. [Summary] [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 2 Jun 87 PY]

RECORD GRAIN CROPS REPORTED -- The census on Brazilian agricultural production for the month of May has confirmed that, in the last 30 days, Rio Grande do Sul State has harvested the state's biggest grain crops ever. Rio Grande do Sul is harvesting a total of about 16.5 million tons of grain. The soybean crop was 5,032,523 tons; tobacco was 147,742 tons; and the sorghum crop was 279,815 tons. The second crop of beans amounted to 13,945 tons, the potato crop to 72,516 tons; and the tomato crop to 70,250 tons; the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics has reported that the rains which fell during the last few days have delayed the preparation of the soil, and the sowing of wheat in the state. [Text] [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 1 Jun 87 PY]

JOURNALISTS MARCH IN 'SOLIDARITY' WITH COLLEAGUES

PY032200 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1700 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] Scores of journalists from different communications media today staged a march through downtown Santiago, demanding the release of director Felipe Pozo and reporter Gilberto Palacios, of the newspaper FORTIN MAPOCHO. The journalists also voiced their protest over the situation of ANALISIS director Juan Pablo Cardenas. The reporters this morning visited Felipe Pozo and Gilberto Palacios at the Capuchinos Prison. Both were accused a few days ago of offending the Armed Forces through an article published a year ago that discussed military service.

The column of reporters left the Capuchinos Prison toward Bandera Street, and reached the parade ground. From there they marched through Ahumada Promenade as far as Huerfanos Street.

On the way, we talked with Jorge Andres Ricahrds, vice president of the reporters' association:

[Begin recording] This is a march in solidarity with Felipe Pozo and Gilberto Palacios who have been detained and sentenced by the military court. We have gathered a large group of journalists to express solidarity with them, and to defend freedom of expression in our country. Over the past few days this freedom has been violated. There are several reporters under detention, others summoned by the military prosecutor, and others threatened. We are on the streets to demand their release and to exercise our rights. [shouts heard] [end recording]

The march ended without incident because Carabineros did not intervene when the column dispersed on Huerfanos Street. Juan Pablo Cardenas, director of ANALISIS, has been sentenced to 541 days of night imprisonment for allegedly offending the president of the Republic.

CASTILLO TO RETURN FOR 'HUMANITARIAN REASONS'

PY022139 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Jun 87

[Text] The government has authorized the temporary return to the country of Carmen Castillo Echeverria, the daughter of former Catholic University Rector Fernando Castillo Velaszo. Official sources report that this decision was made for humanitarian reasons and that the Chilean Embassy in France has been instructed to prepare the necessary documents for Carmen Castillo's return. Carmen Castillo will be allowed to remain in Chile for 15 days to visit her sick father. On a previous occasion, the government extended the same authorizations to the former rector's son, Christian, for humanitarian reasons. Christian Castillo was authorized to remain in the country for 30 days.

Carmen Castillo was married to Pascal Allende, secretary general of the proscribed Movement of the Revolutionary Left. Later, following their separation, Carmen Castillo became friends with another extremist leader, Miguel Henriquez, who died in a shoot-out with the forces of order. Carmen escaped the scene of the confrontation.

A high-ranking government source has reported that this week the Interior Ministry probably will release a new list of exiles allowed to return to the country. It has been reported that only 612 Chilean exiles are prohibited from returning to the country.

COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER GUASTAVINO INTERVIEWED

PY032347 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 24 May 87 pp A1, C5

[Interview with former Chilean Communist Party (PCCh) Deputy Luis Guastavino by Erasmo Lopez in Buenos Aires -- date not given]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Lopez] Is it possible to say where the PCCh leadership is now? Is it abroad? Is it in Chile? It has been said that you, Volodia Teitelboim, and Luis Corvalan make up the PCCh's "troika" abroad. Who are the PCCh leaders in Chile?

[Guastavino] The PCCh leadership is in Chile. I am not a member of any "troika." There are no sectors, wings, or groups within the party. We do not have boasters or timid people. There are neither softies nor hardliners. All of us together, each with his own personality, make up the PCCh.

[Lopez] Then why did Maria Maluenda say that she did not receive any official PCCh notification about what has been referred to as "the ear pulling?" Who are the authorized spokesmen, Victor Galleguillos, Manuel Chacon, Patricio Hales, or Alejandro Toro?

[Guastavino] As for your first question, I cannot give you any details because I do not live in Chile. I will, therefore, refer you to what our political committee said about what was discussed and about what will continue to be discussed with Comrade Maria. As for the second question, for a communist militant it is very easy to identify the official PCCh voice, regardless of the fact that this voice may at times come from different spokesmen because of the lack of freedom. As for our relations with the other political parties and with the Chilean society, we try to make our official voice known.

[Lopez] Aren't you afraid that the PCCh might go through something similar to what the Socialist Party is experiencing with the factions led by Nunez, Almeyda, Mandujano, and others?

[Guastavino] It hurts us to see any split or difficulty other leftist parties may be confronting. However, I do not harbor any fears about the PCCh. It must be recalled that we, Chilean Communists, have gone through great hardships in our 65 years of life; it must be recognized that the Communist Party is becoming increasingly stronger because of the unity behind its leadership and because of its single political course. The golden dream of anticommunists and reactionaries is to divide the PCCh or at least sow confusion. To this end, they resort to all available means. However, the unity of communism is an essential contibution to the cause of Chile and Chileans; that is why we carefully maintain our unity.

[Lopez] Please tell us frankly to which PCCh sector you belong.

[Guastavino] Very simple. I belong to the political sector of Chilean Communists.

[Lopez] The same to which Maria Maluenda belongs?

[Guastavino] Right. We agree on basic topics, because both of us are Chilean Communists.

We believe that any occasional disagreement between a party member and the party can be overcome. It should not be regarded as a split.

[Lopez] Going back to the free elections issue, what does the PCCh think of the position that the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] has adopted on this topic? Does the PCCh believe that this is the right position? For whom do you think the PDC is speaking when it demands free elections?

[Guastavino] We believe that the PDC position on this specific topic follows the general political course that this party has adopted in recent years. It is a course marked by hesitation, which has thus far impeded the social and political unity with which the Chilean people could have reconquered their freedom. They proposed social mobilization, civil disobedience, and turning Chile into an ungovernable country for Pinochet. Andres Zaldivar said that, quote, "civil disobedience must be practiced with the maximum intensity." Today they no longer talk about that, even though this is undoubtedly the only path, absolutely the only path, to bring an end to the dictatorship. The PDC policy must be more clear. [passage omitted]

[Lopez] Do you believe that the exclusion of the PCCh will yield any results?

[Guastavino] No way. It is impossible to exclude a party which has a growing influence on the life of the nation, as is shown by the figures and by the results of the last elections held in all types of organizations. It is like trying to exclude the PDC. The PCCh has considerable influence. To try to exclude the PCCh is like trying to exclude the Andean mountain range. We are part of Chilean history. We represent a major labor sector, as well as a significant part of society. We know that we and all the other leftist groups represent a large social sector that cannot continue to wait and that will continue to struggle with all available means if the paths leading to unity are closed, either because of factions that desert or because of alliances between the centrist sectors and the regime. To exclude such a large sector, would inevitably cause outbursts. Therefore, I believe that it is the PDC policy which is posing the danger of a fratricidal struggle. I seriously believe that the policy of exclusion and conciliation with the regime that the PDC and other sectors have adopted is pushing Chile toward an armed confrontation.

[Lopez] That is a very serious charge. Could you elaborate?

[Guastavino] It is as serious and as grave as the charge that it is our own policy which is leading to an armed confrontation, despite our repeated appeals to common sense, calling upon all sectors to sit at the same table to agree on a form of struggle which the opposition will jointly adopt. That is why we say that the PDC policy can produce very painful results. Despite all that PDC talk against violence and for peace, the practical results of its policy are quite the opposite.

[Lopez] Aren't you afraid that such statements might provoke a reaction that can widen the differences between the PCCh and the PDC?

[Guastavino] I am not. We are already too far apart. What I am saying is based on what happened in 1973, when the inappropriate rigidity of centrist and leftist sectors led to the armed confrontation that killed democracy. Today our position reflects our maturity. The PDC should do its own share. We need a reaction because the 1973 earthquake was not enough for all of us to learn the lesson. Facts show that to remain "Christianly" silent on so many things has not paid off. The PDC and the PCCh are dramatically, yet not definitively, separated. It is necessary to provoke a reaction.

[Lopez] Don't you think that the reaction that prompted the decision to exclude the PCCh was provoked by the appearance of the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front [FPMR], its arsenals, and the attack on the president, all supported by the PCCh?

[Guastavino] No, because the exclusionary policy the PDC has promoted in the center-rightist sector began long before the FPMR came on the scene. I call it a patriotic front, not the Manuel Rodriguez front.

[Lopez] I repeat. Didn't the PCCh support for the FPMR have any influence on the decision to exclude the PCCh?

[Guastavino] No, because when the opposition, including the PDC, took the encouraging and nonexclusionary decision to create the Private Political Committee and the Civic Assembly, our sympathy for the FPMR was already known. It is now known that the PDC no longer supports the Civic Assembly, despite the fact that PDC leaders are heading it.

[Lopez] I asked you twice about the PCCh support for the FPMR, and the only thing you have mentioned in your answsers is the world sympathy. What is the specific relationship between the PCCh and the FPMR?

[Guastavino] It is a relationship marked by great sympathy, like our relations with all the organizations that our people created with great effort during these hard years of fighting the dictatorship. Among such organizations are the National Workers Command, the Coordinating Board of City Residents, the high school and university student federations, Women for Life, the Association of Relatives of Missing Political Prisoners, and the human rights committees. We try to support them all.

[Lopez] Does this sympathy include the arsenals and actions like the attempt on Pinochet's life and other FPMR actions?

[Guastavino] We, the communists, who have struggled against the terrorism that Pinochet has imposed since 1973, fervently like everything that attacks the dictatorship and its terrorism. [passage omitted]

'LEFT-WING' LEADERS MEET TO DISCUSS COALITION

PY281236 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 16 May 87 p C2

[Text] Juan Gutierrez, secretary general of the Historic Socialist Party yesterday said that he agrees with former Foreign Minister Clodomiro Almeyda "about assigning maximum importance to the reorganization and unity of the left-wing parties."

A few days ago, Gutierrez held a meeting in Chile Chico with Almeyda; Sergio Anfossi, former deputy of the district; a representative of the Socialist Party, Nunez faction; and German Correa, MDP [Popular Democratic Movement] acting president, to discuss the possibility of uniting the party and organizing a single leftist coalition.

Almeyda and Gutierrez issued a communique in which they said that the unity of the left-wing parties, and the unity of a broad opposition movement without any exclusions, is closely linked to the reorganization of all socialist factions.

Juan Gutierrez has said that he has also talked with Almeyda about the possibility of forming a leftist front according to the guidelines issued by Luis Maira, coordinator of the Christian left.

He added that his party would not object to Almeyda, whom he described as "an important socialist and left-wing figure," and the leader of the future coalition. He added, nevertheless, that it must be clear that any institutional initiative "must take into account the experience of the democratic intransigence and of the coordinator of the left."

Gutierrez concluded by saying: "We propose a leftist coalition capable of dealing with the political centrists and the democratic right."

POLLS INDICATE PUBLIC'S PREFERENCE ON CANDIDATE

PY012345 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2045 GMT 1 Jun 87

[All figures as received]

[Text] Santiago, 1 Jun (EFE) -- According to a recent survey conducted by the organization "Search," if a plebiscite were held today to designate a president for Chile for the 1989-97 period, the Armed Forces candidate would be defeated by 51.9 percent.

In its latest edition, the magazine HOY publishes a summary of the survey, which follows another poll on the same subject conducted in the Fifth Region that ended with similar results.

According to the current political structure, the Armed Forces will have to submit to a referendum the name they will propose to the country for the next presidential term.

Meanwhile, the opposition, which is demanding direct elections, has reported that General Augusto Pinochet has already launched his candidacy to be designated in the plebiscite.

The survey conducted by "Search," based on questions posed to 601 people from Santiago, shows that 51.9 percent would reject the name proposed by the Armed Forces, 13.4 percent would accept him, and 42 percent would not vote or refused to answer the questions.

The results also show that 21.6 percent of those consulted claim to be supporters of the left, 13 percent of the right, and 30.9 percent of the Chilean political center.

According to the results of the polls, if free elections were held now, 15 percent would vote for the official candidate, 52 percent for the opposition, 20 percent would abstain, and the remaining 13 percent would "be undecided."

DEL VALLE INFORMS FRG ENVOY OF CITIZEN'S TRIAL

PY040301 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle stated that the Chilean Government has given FRG Ambassador Hermann Holtzheimer all the information available on the current status of the case against FRG citizen (Beatriz Brisman). The German citizen is under arrest in Valdivia, charged with participating in terrorist actions.

The foreign minister said that the FRG Government had voiced its interest over the case through FRG Vice Chancellor Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

[Begin Del Valle recording] This is one of the subjects he brought up when we met in Frankfurt, and he asked me about the fate of this citizen. I told him what I have just explained to you. Therefore, I am aware that the FRG Government is interested in this case. [end recording]

Del Valle then went on to say that the courts are handling this case and that the government cannot exert pressure to obtain any specific decision.

BRIEFS

POLITICAL PARTIES ESTABLISHED -- The OFFICAL GAZETTE has published resolutions by which two political parties have been legally established. The are the National Vanguard Party whose president is (Benjamin Matte Guzman) and its secretary general Gabriel Gustavo Cuevas, and the Humanist Party whose president is Jose Tomas Saenz Saavedra. [Summary] [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 29 May 87 PY]

PEASANT CONFEDERATION CREATED -- The peasant federations Triumphant Peasants [Triunfo Campesino] and Liberty [Libertad] have decided to merge to create the National Peasant Confederation [Confederacion Nacional Campesina] which will represent 35,000 peasant workers. The confederation has elected (Eugenio Leon Gazardo) as its president and (Enrique Vellado Espinoza) as its secretary general. [Summary] [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 29 May 87 PY]

UNDER SECRETARY APPOINTED -- Buenos Aires, 28 May (NA) -- Defense Minister Horacio Jaunarena today installed Daniel Castro as the new under secretary of production for defense. [Excerpt] [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0025 GMT 29 May 87 PY]

SENATE BLOC FORMED -- Buenos Aires, 1 Jun (TELAM) -- Through a press release, Senator Alberto Rodriguez Saa has announced that he has left the Justicialist Party bloc headed by Senator Leonides Saadi, and that he is now a member of a new Senate bloc called the Peronist bloc. Thus the Justicialist Party is now divided into six blocs in the Senate. [Excerpt] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2204 GMT 1 Jun 87 PY]

LA RAZON TO REAPPEAR -- (NA-DYN) -- The morning and evening editions of the daily LA RAZON will reappear on Wednesday after being off the news-stands for more than 3 weeks due to a strike sparked by the publishers' decision to stop issuing the morning edition, court-appointed trustee Hector Garcia Cueva said yesterday. He said 350 workers fired when the morning edition folded will be rehired. [Text] [Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 1 Jun 87 p 7 PY]

NEW TELEVISION STATION -- Mar del Plata, 26 May (TELAM) -- Businessman Hector Ricardo Garcia stressed here that as of 1 October 1987 the country will have another private television station. It will be called Channel 2 of the city of La Plata and it will have five repeater stations. Its owners are: Luis Cornet; Mrs Estrella Flouret, currently Argentine ambassador to India; and Mr Irusta. [Summary] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1318 GMT 26 May 87 PY]

BARCO DISCUSSES ARMS SPENDING, ARMED FORCES

PA030051 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 0100 GMT 2 Jun 87

[Excerpt] President Virgilio Barco Vargas said today that Colombia will not participate in an outrageous arms race like neighbors in other latitudes are doing. However, he stressed that the government will give the Army every element it needs to fulfill its basic mission: to preserve national peace. The president spoke today at a ceremony to commemorate the 80th anniversary of the Jose Maria Cordova Cadet School in Bogota and the graduation ceremony for 600 new Army officers.

Accompanied by top commanders, Barco Vargas received the honors appropriate to his high post. Members of the diplomatic corps and personalities such as former President Carlos Lleras Restrepo were in attendance. Barco Vargas defended the military institution and maintained that those who intend to spread terror, chaos, and uncertainty through treacherous attacks and ambushes will not prevail.

[Begin Barco Vargas recording] Colombian soldiers must know that it is the government's intention to give them, to the extent possible, the basic elements for them to fulfill the mission entrusted them by the Constitution. [end recording]

The president referred to the trials of Armed Forces members, noting that Army institutions, although entitled to defend themselves, cannot do so fully and publicly because the Constitution establishes that they are not a deliberative body.

There was an apparent reference to Venezuela when Barco Vargas spoke about the arms race in other latitudes. However, the president answered this and other questions enthusiastically:

[Begin recording] [Reporter] Mr President, in your speech you said that Colombia will not participate in an arms race such as is taking place in other latitudes. Were you referring to a neighbor, Venezuela perhaps?

[Barco Vargas] No, it is a world problem. [Words indistinct] how much is spent in weapons and equipment. For example, look at what happened to the Soviet Union, which after spending I do not know how many millions, a Cessna plane was able to fly all the way to Moscow. Therefore, peace could be achieved anywhere in the world if the leaders [words indistinct] standard of living and then, the countries could help poorer nations [as heard] such as India and Africa. There is no reason to change [words indistinct]. We reorganized a commission mentioned in the treaty signed with Venezuela and which was proposed by them. [passage omitted] [end recording]

FARC COMMANDER COMMENTS ON GOVERNMENT TRUCE

PA031955 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 2 Jun 87 p 7

[Report by Jairo Cala Otero]

[Text] Bucaramanga, 29 May -- "Should the government fail to resolve this situation, the truce might be broken very soon," according to Tomas Lince, commander of the FARC's 24th Front. He made the statement during a ceremony to mark the 3d anniversary of that subversive group.

The meeting took place in Cagui Corregimiento, San Pablo Municipality, in the southernmost part of Bolivar.

The guerrilla leader said that there has been no truce in Middle Magdalena. He gave an account of incidents that took place last January in villages in Cienagas de San Lorenzo, south of Bolivar, where Army troops attacked residents and caused serious damage that was later confirmed by a commission of the Attorney General's Office.

Lince summarized the 3 years of activities carried out by the FARC and pointed out that "these have been 36 months during which we have emerged politically stronger."

He announced that they will continue to support the Patriotic Union [UP] as the FARC's political organization. As for relations with the National Liberation Army [ELN] in southern Bolivar, Lince said that "they are good and normal and it is not true that we are continuously fighting each other."

He said that the ELN has traditionally operated in that area, just as the FARC has, without any underlying friction resulting from attempts to seize control of the territory.

Tomas Lince said that his guerrilla front supports a civic stoppage that will be held in the northeast [not further identified] from 7 to 9 June; he justified that support on the grounds that they are interested in protesting against a lack of respect for human life. He said that his group will promote the involvement of peasants in next year's popular election of mayors. Lince pointed out: "It is in this endeavor that we need the people's support to help place men in government who genuinely represent the people."

Lince said that some mayoral posts obtained by the UP last year inherited debts and the effects of the squandering of public funds.

Just like his deputy, Guillermo Gaviria, Lince does not wear military garb, carries only a sidearm, and does not cover his face.

The guerrilla leader pointed out that he does not believe in calls to return to the mainstream civilian, because "we see no benefits in doing that; they are simply distracting sophisms."

Lince denied that his organization is receiving military aid from Cuba and Nicaragua. He pointed out that his group does not need that kind of help, because it possesses a sufficiently defined plan. Lince admitted that he has relatives in the FARC. He has been in the FARC for 8 years, and has been a commander of the 24th Front for the past 3 years.

FARC LEADERSHIP REPORTEDLY MOVES TO GUAVIARE

PA011818 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Jun 87

[Text] Bogota -- The FARC staff is evacuating its La Uribe camp and will transfer its operations center to the mountains in the Guaviara area, according to military reports in Villavicencio.

The commanders of the only guerrilla group to maintain truce agreements with the government ordered the move after considering that the military operations being carried out on the roads leading to the hills of La Uribe [words indistinct] against the so-called FARC secretariat. Several guerrilla fronts are protecting the move of the FARC leaders and have deployed their men throughout the area from La Uribe to Guaviare. (?Reports) indicate that there has been no clash so far between government troops and subversives protecting the move of the FARC staff. However, two wounded soldiers have been brought to Villavicencio from the cite of the FARC leadership's withdrawal.

ELN ANNOUNCES SUSPENSION OF PIPELINE SABOTAGE

PA030044 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 2006 GMT 2 Jun 87

[Text] Bogota, 2 Jun (REUTER) -- Colombian left-wing guerrillas announced today the suspension of their sabotage actions against pipelines. The guerrillas are now waiting for a reply to their demand that the government adopt measures against multinational enterprises.

The ELN, which the authorities believe has approximately 1,000 members, has issued a declaration of demands to the government.

Among the demands are: "Reducing the domestic price of fuels; imposing an $800 million fine on the Occidental Petroleum Corporation (OXY), and establishing a social tax [impuesto social] of $1 per barrel of crude oil exported by the multinational enterprises."

The Occidental Petroleum Corp would have to pay this fine if the Colombian tax administration office verifies a charge of alleged tax evasion by this company. The ELN added that the country should maintain a sovereign price and should review the foreign companies' agreements, which currently allow the daily extraction of 225,083 barrels of oil.

According to the state-owned Colombian Petroleum Enterprise (ECOPETROL), between 1984 and 1986 the ELN carried out 72 sabotage acts against the Cano-Limon pipeline, which every day carries 196,000 barrels of oil from multinational companies between the Cravo oil field in the north to the port of Covenas in the Caribbean Sea.

ECOPETROL estimates that the loses resulting from the sabotage during that period amount to $50 million.

The latest sabotage action reported by ECOPETROL against the Cano-Limon pipeline was on 3 April, 1987.

Fires on Helicopter

PA031600 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] A helicopter carrying tubes and repair and construction material in Yondo, Antioquia, was shot at by ELN guerrillas; the pilot, Fernando Barrera, was wounded. The pilot was forced to throw the tubes overboard and later landed in Barrancabermeja. The helicopter was moved to Medellin, and the wounded pilot was taken to Bogota. This attack coincides with the ELN's announcement that it would stop all actions against the country's oil pipelines.

POSSIBLE 'HANDLING' OF CONTRA FUNDS INVESTIGATED

PA032237 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1941 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] Quito, 3 Jun (EFE) -- The Court of Constitutional Guarantees, at the request of its vice president, Lenin Rosero, will investigate the alleged participation of two Ecuadoran banks in the handling of Nicaraguan "contra" funds.

According to several newspaper versions, the "contras" used travelers' checks issued by the "Banco del Pichincha" and by the "Banco de Descuento" of Ecuador. Rosero maintains that "these events must be clarified by those officers concerned with the working of national banks, like the banking superintendency."

A document approved by that court and released today to EFE, states that the handling of Nicaraguan "contra" funds violates definite constitutional rules which establish respect for peoples' self-determination and nonintervention in the internal affairs of other countries." [quotation marks as received].

Still to be clarified is whether the funds handed to the Central American guerrillas, in case the report is true, belong to Ecuador, or if, on the contrary, the Ecuadoran banks received the money from overseas and acted as intermediaries.

In the latter case, the court says, constitutional rules would have also been broken. Those rules establish the inviolability of national sovereignty.

DAMAGED OIL PIPELINE TEMPORARILY SHUT DOWN

PA032159 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 2 Jun 87

[Text] Yesterday at 1800, the pumping of Ecuadoran crude through the joint oil pipeline with Colombia was suspended because of damage caused by a backhoe [tractor part] on the Colombian side of the pipeline.

Official sources reported that pumping will resume today at 0600. An AP dispatch, datelined Bogota, reported that the damage took place 54 km from the Colombian port of Tumaco, the port to which Ecuadoran crude is transported from Lago Agrio. From Tumaco it is then shipped to Esmeraldas for processing.

The international dispatch said that the damage took place on Monday afternoon, and some 14,000 barrels of crude were spilled during a period of 6 hours, causing serious ecological damage to the area. Local sources, however, said that the spill was only 300 barrels, as there is an automatic system that shuts down oil pumping as soon as damage to the pipeline is detected.

The international dispatch said that the pumping will be suspended until the technicians of the state-owned company, ECOPETRO repair the pipeline.

Pumping of Ecuadoran crude started on 1 May, [date as heard] in an urgent operation designed to partly compensate for the damage caused by the earthquake in March that destroyed several kilometers of the trans-Ecuadoran pipeline.

FINANCE MINISTER OPTIMISTIC AFTER U.S., JAPAN TRIP

PA300118 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 29 May 87

[Text] Venezuela will pay $4.3 billion during 1987 to cover principal and interest on private and public debts, according to Finance Minister Manuel Azpurua, who was very optimistic after his return from his financial tour to the United States and Japan.

Dr Azpurua said that Venezuela has paid $250 million to creditor banks to cover restructured debts. Toward the non-restructured debt, $700 million has been paid. The finance minister pointed to the importance of Venezuela's having kept up with payments on its debts, as this is the only way for commercial credit lines to be renewed. He insisted that to overcome this crisis, it has become necessary to reestablish the lines of credit, interrupted precisely because of a mistaken action by many who have up to now criticized the government's effort to put things back in order.

This was one of the topics discussed by the finance minister in Japan, a country that is willing to lend money to several Latin American countries.

[Begin Azpurua recording] I repeat, this money will be used to boost development projects, and we have the possibility -- this was told to us at the meetings we had with Japan's Eximbank and with the president and directors of Eximbank, as well as with other officials whom we met -- we have the possibility of obtaining financing for some of the projects we will present, for example, within the electrical sector, the mining sector, or petrochemical. All will depend on how we prepare these projects and that we substantiate the economic and financial feasibility well, so that we may have access to these finance sources. [end recording]

Azpurua explained that efforts are being made to maintain our international reserves at acceptable levels and that this is done by attracting foreign investments and reestablishing loans. The finance minister said Venezuela is working on reestablishing its triple 'A' classification lost during 1983 for not repaying its debts.

AD LEADER RAVICINI 'MURDERED' IN BARQUISIMETO

PA031611 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 2 Jun 87

[Excerpts] We have received a report from Barquisimeto that industrialist and Democratic Action [AD] party leader Atilio Ravicini was murdered last night. He was killed when six persons, who presumably were intending to kidnap him, attacked him. [passage omitted]

Following direct orders from Lara Governor Guillermo Jose Luna, the unified police command of that federal entity is meeting at this time.